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Kilgore's BRED-RITE Seeds

SPRING-1937

The
KILGORE SEED COMPANY

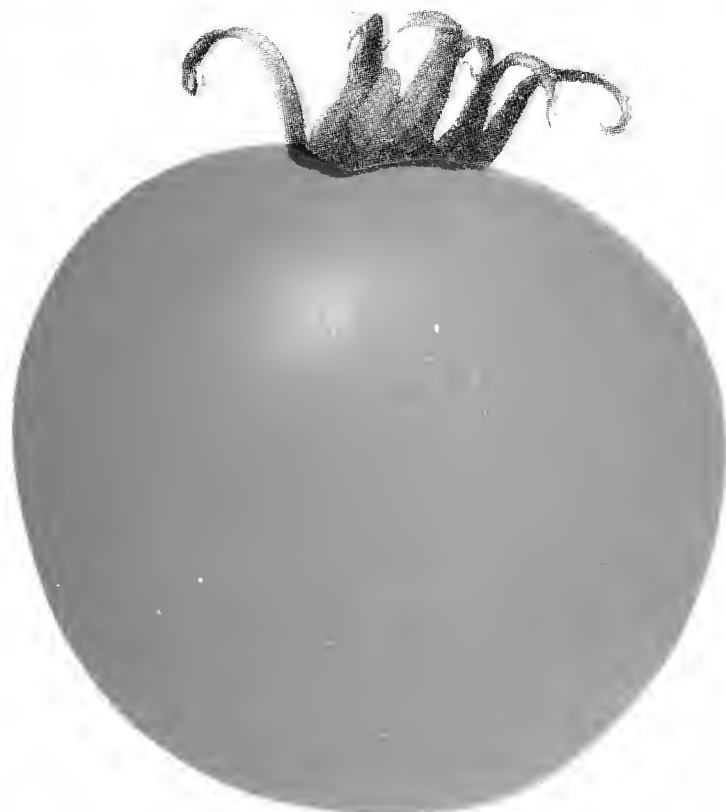
GENERAL OFFICES AND
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

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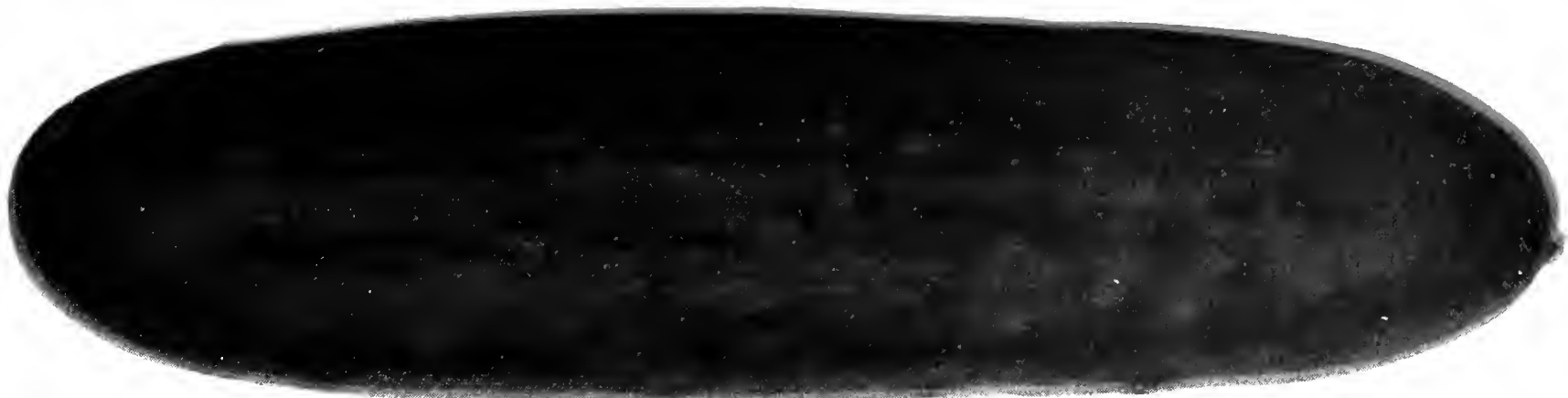
SEVENTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS
SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH



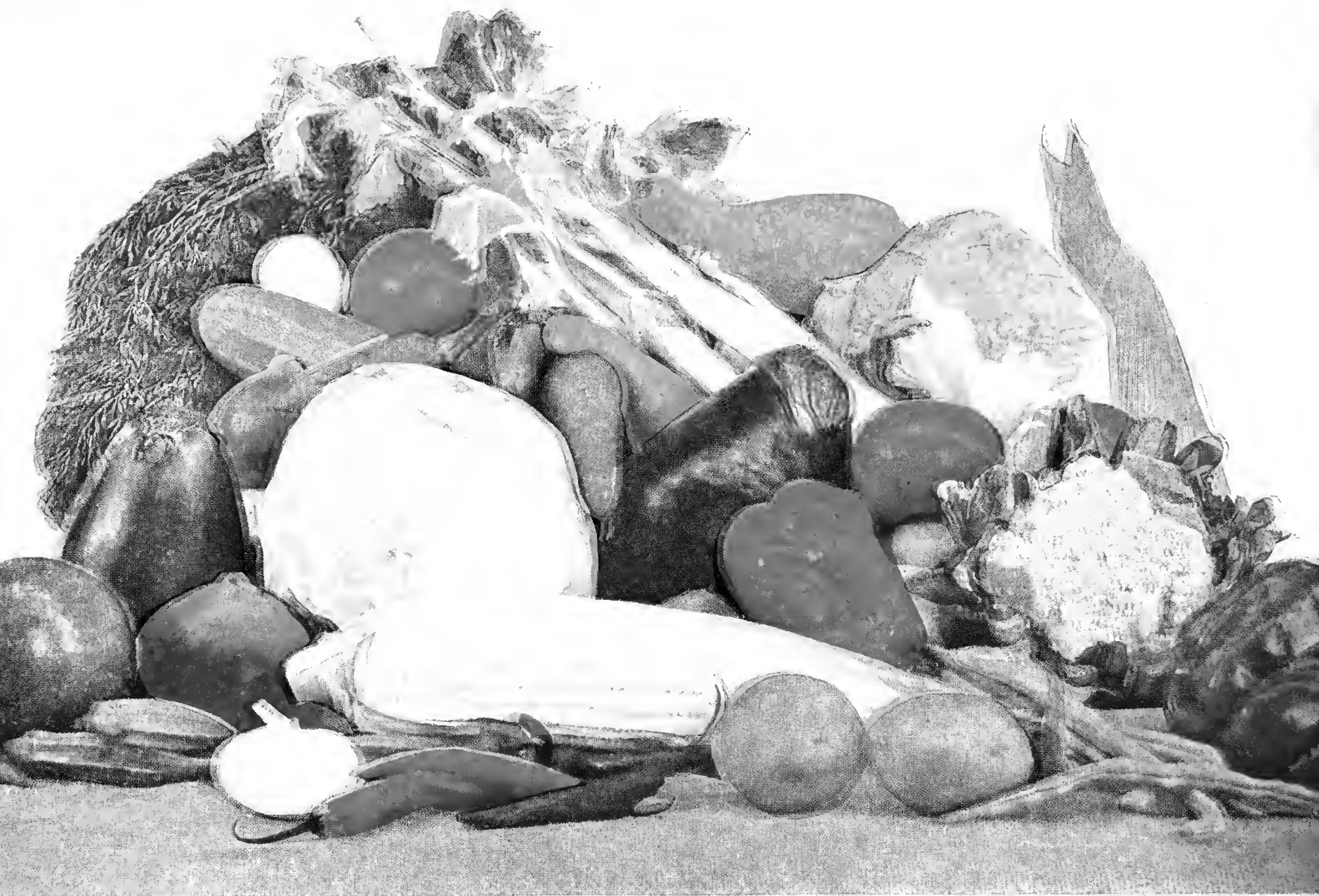
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE
FORT MYERS MARKET EGGPLANT
(See Page 18)



FLETCHER'S SPECIAL TOMATO
(See Page 33)



KILGORE'S IMPROVED "A & C" CUCUMBER
(See Page 17)



Vegetable Seed Collections for the Home Gardener

COLLECTION No. 1

SIXTEEN LARGE PACKETS » SIXTEEN KINDS » ALL FOR 50c POSTPAID

1 pkt. B. R. Early Blood-Red Market Beet
1 pkt. B. R. Charleston Wakefield Cabbage
1 pkt. Improved Red Cored Chantenay Carrot
1 pkt. Georgia or Southern Collard
1 pkt. Improved "A & C" Cucumber
1 pkt. B. R. Ft. Myers Market Eggplant
1 pkt. B. R. New York No. 12 Lettuce
1 pkt. Southern Giant Curled Mustard

1 pkt. B. R. Perkin's Long Green Okra
1 pkt. New Long White Bunching Onion
1 pkt. Kilgore's Winner Peas
1 pkt. B. R. World Beater Pepper
1 pkt. B. R. Early Scarlet Globe Radish
1 pkt. Improved Grothen Red Globe Tomato
1 pkt. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash
1 pkt. Tokyo Market Turnip

In view of the very special price offered on this collection we reserve the privilege of substituting varieties in case we are sold out of a certain variety indicated.

COLLECTION No. 2

EIGHT PACKETS » EIGHT KINDS OR VARIETIES
25c POSTPAID

Any Eight Varieties of Vegetable Seeds Except Beans, Peas and Corn. One packet of each, all of your own selection.

COLLECTION No. 3

FIVE PACKETS » FIVE VARIETIES » 15c POSTPAID

Two Varieties of Beans, Two Varieties of Sweet or Roasting Ear Corn, and One Variety of English Peas.
One packet of each, all of your own selection.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Exp. or Frt. Office _____ Date _____ 193__

AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
Check.....		
Money Order..		
Cash.....		
Stamps.....		
Total.....		

We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed. This is why responsible seedsmen cannot give a warranty.

[illegible]

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Tear Off Along This Line

The names of several of your neighbors or friends who you believe might be interested in receiving a copy of our catalog.

NAMES	POST OFFICE	P.O.Box, Street, or R.F.D.	STATE

MAKE A HOME GARDEN FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE AND PROFIT

The possibilities of a home garden should be given more attention by Florida farmers and townspeople.

In traveling through farming sections and small towns of Florida it is strange to find so few home gardens providing a bountiful supply of good wholesome, fresh vegetables for the home table. Florida climate and soils are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States. Unlike any other state in the Union, in Florida fresh vegetables can be grown every month in the year.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them, yet would it not be much more desirable to have a large variety of fresh vegetables of your own growing available at a moment's notice in your own garden?

In Florida, a well-kept garden can be had with little effort and

small expense and, as many test plantings have revealed, will yield a return several times as large as that from an equal area devoted to any other crop that could be grown on Florida farms.

Doctors, nurses and dieticians all advise the use of a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the diet in order to provide the essentials which are so necessary for the health and well-being of the human system. Experts tell us that vegetables contain a higher percentage of these body-regulating essentials, such as mineral salts, vitamins and roughage, than are contained in any other food or food product. Statistics prove that people who eat lots of fresh vegetables throughout the year have less sickness and fewer doctor bills to pay than people who use fresh vegetables sparingly.

Make a home garden this season. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit to you and your family.

HOW TO PLANT HOME GARDEN VEGETABLES

HOW TO USE THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Many mistakes may be avoided by following directions given in this table. The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the

relative estimate of the yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida and southern growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation.

VEGETABLES	Number of Running Feet of Row for Family of Five	Seeds or Plants to Provide for Family of Five	Depth to Cover Inches	Space Between Rows	Set Plants or Thin Out to Inches	Approximate Time Required to Produce Crop from Seed or Transplanting. Days
Beans (Bush, String).....	200 ft.	4 lbs.	2 in.	2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	42 to 55
Beans (Pole, String).....	80 to 100 hills	¼ lb.	2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	60 to 63
Beans (Bush, Lima).....	40 ft.	1 lb.	1 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	2 ft. (hills)	60 to 65
Beans (Pole, Lima).....	20 hills	½ lb.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	75
Beet.....	80 ft.	2 oz.	½ to 1 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 in.	68 to 76
Broccoli.....	20 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	2½ ft.	24 in.	115
Brussels Sprouts.....	20 ft.	1 pkt. or 15	½ in.	2½ ft.	24 in.	90
Cabbage.....	60 ft.	36	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	80 to 110
Chinese Cabbage.....	20 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2½ ft.	12 in.	85
Cantaloupe.....	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	70 to 100
Carrot.....	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	75 to 92
Cauliflower.....	20 ft.	24	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	2 ft.	100
Collards.....	50 ft.	1 pkt. or 30	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 in.	60
Corn (Sweet).....	200 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	12 in.	65 to 80
Corn (Roasting Ear).....	300 ft.	1 lb.	2 in.	3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	68 to 85
Cucumber.....	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ in.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft. (hills)	42 to 52
Eggplant.....	30 ft.	12	½ in.	4 to 5 ft.	36 in.	115 to 125
Endive (Escarolle).....	40 ft.	1 pkt.	⅛ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	70
Kale.....	20 ft.	1 pkt.	⅛ in.	2½ ft.	12 in.	70
Kohl Rabi.....	60 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 in.	50
Lettuce.....	150 ft.	2 oz.	¼ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	60 to 74
Mustard.....	40 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	2 ft.	12 in.	60
Okra.....	75 ft.	2 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	42 to 45
Onion.....	80 ft.	1 oz.	¼ to ½ in.	18 in.	3 to 4 in.	110 to 140
Onion Sets.....	40 ft.	1 qt.	1 in.	12 in.	2 in.	30 to 60
Parsley.....	50 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	15 to 18 in.	4 in.	90 to 100
Parsnip.....	50 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	120
Peas (English or Garden).....	200 ft.	3 lbs.	2 in.	2½ ft.	1 in.	50 to 55
Pepper.....	20 ft.	12	½ in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	110 to 125
Potatoes.....	200 ft.	15 lbs.	4 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	75 to 80
Pumpkin.....	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ in.	4 to 6 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	65 to 75
Radish.....	50 ft.	3 pkts.	½ in.	18 in.	1 to 4 in.	21 to 25
Rhubarb.....	20 ft.	6	½ to ¾ in.	3 ft.	3 ft.	125
Rutabaga.....	40 ft.	1 pkt.	⅛ in.	2 ft.	6 in.	90
Salsify.....	25 ft.	½ oz.	1 to 1½ in.	15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	120
Spinach—Bloomsdale.....	75 ft.	1 oz.	½ in.	12 in.	2 to 4 in.	35
Spinach—New Zealand.....	25 ft.	1 oz.	¾ to 1 in.	3 ft.	20 in.	55
Squash (Bush).....	12 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	42 to 50
Squash (Running).....	10 hills	1 pkt.	¾ to 1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	5 to 6 ft. (hills)	100 to 110
Swiss Chard.....	40 ft.	½ oz.	½ to 1 in.	1½ to 2 ft.	6 in.	75 to 80
Tomato.....	150 ft.	1 pkt. or 48	½ in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	88 to 110
Turnip.....	60 ft.	1 pkt.	⅛ in.	15 to 20 in.	2 to 4 in.	35 to 50
Watermelon.....	10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	8 ft.	72 in.	90 to 100

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

(VEGETABLE AND FIELD SEEDS)

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beets, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, Watermelon.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Spinach, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Crotalaria; Velvet and Soy Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon, and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, Crotalaria, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Chufas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soy Beans; June and Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas,

Spanish Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

AUGUST. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, Fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

DECEMBER. Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas and Oats.

(FLOWER SEEDS)

Kind of Flower—When to Plant	Kind of Flower—When to Plant	Kind of Flower—When to Plant
AGERATUM—September to March	CYNOGLOSSUM OR CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—September to June	CALIFORNIA POPPY—September to February
ARCTOTIS OR AFRICAN DAISY—September to March	DAISY—SHASTA—September to March	PETUNIA—September to June
ALYSSUM—September to March	DIANTHUS OR CHINESE PINKS—September to March	PORTULACA OR SUN PLANT—February to November
ASTERS—September to January and March to May	GAILLARDIA OR BLANKET FLOWER—Any Time	SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE—September to June
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—September to March	HELIANTHUS OR ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER—February to October	SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE—September to March
BLUE LACE FLOWER OR DIDISCUS—September to January for winter and spring bloom	HELICHRYSUM OR STRAWFLOWER—September to March	SNAPDRAGONS OR ANTIRRHINUM—September to February for winter and spring bloom
BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA—September to March	GIANT LARKSPUR—September to February	SWEET PEAS—September to February
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA—September to January	LUPINS—September to March	STATICE OR SEA LAVENDER—September to March
CALENDULA—September to January	MARIGOLD—September to May	TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER—September to June
CALLIOPSIS—September to February	NASTURTIUM—September to March	VERBENA—Any Time
CANDYTUFT—September to February	PANSY—September to February	VINCA OR PERIWINKLE—Any Time
CARNATION—September to May	PHLOX—September to March and May to August	ZINNIA—February to November
COSMOS—September to May		

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for the South"

FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant	Crop	Wt. per Bu.	Seed per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, String.....	60 lbs.....	45-60 lbs.....	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1	Millet, Golden	50 lbs.....	50 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Beans, Lima.....	60 lbs.....	15-60 lbs.....	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1	Millet, Cattail or Pearl.....	50 lbs.....	4-20 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Beans, Soy	60 lbs.....	15-60 lbs.....	Mar.-July	Oats	32 lbs.....	64 lbs.....	Oct.-Jan.
Beans, Velvet.....	60 lbs.....	15-30 lbs.....	Mar.-July	Peas, Cowpeas	60 lbs.....	60 lbs.....	Mar.-Sept.
Beggarweed	10 lbs.....		Apr.-Aug.	Peas, English (Wrinkled).....	56 lbs.....	56-84 lbs.....	Sept.-Feb.
Cane, Sorghum	50 lbs.....	15-50 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.	Peas, English (Smooth).....	60 lbs.....	60-90 lbs.....	Sept.-Feb.
Chufas	44 lbs.....	11 lbs.....	Apr.-Aug.	Peanuts, Runner	25 lbs.....	25 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Corn, Sweet	44 lbs.....	11 lbs.....	Jan.-Mar.	Peanuts, Spanish Improved.....	22 lbs.....	22 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Corn, Field.....	56 lbs.....	7 lbs.....	Feb.-July	Peanuts, Spanish Small.....	25 lbs.....	25 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Corn, Kaffir.....	50 lbs.....	10-50 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.	Potatoes, Irish	50 lbs.....	600 lbs.....	Sept.-Mar.
Crotalaria	5-20 lbs.....		Mar.-June	Rape	4-8 lbs.....		Sept.-Mar.
Grass, Bermuda.....	25-100 lbs.....		Mar.-Nov.	Rice	44 lbs.....	22 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Grass, Sudan	20 lbs.....		Mar.-Aug.	Rye	56 lbs.....	14-56 lbs.....	Sept.-Jan.
				Wheat, Egyptian	50 lbs.....	10 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to Order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. *Please write plainly.*

Cash With Order

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

C. O. D.

Perishable items such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, nursery stock, etc., are not sent C.O.D. under any circumstances.

How to Send Money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by Stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Export Shipments to Cuba, the West Indies, and Foreign Countries

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: M. J. Diaz y Cia, Muralla 75, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas; Mr. J. P. Klein, 321 Ochoa Bldg., San Juan, Puerto Rico; Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, 158 Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica. These agents carry a full line of Kilgore's seeds during the season.

Seeds Postpaid by Parcel Post

Please bear in mind that the postpaid prices in this Catalog include delivery to any point in Florida or other southern states. *All Deliveries Outside the Continental United States are made F. O. B. Plant City, Florida*

Prices Subject to Change

This Catalog is printed in October and November. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this Catalog, *but all prices are subject to change without notice.*

Non-Warranty

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

No reputable seedsman gives any warranty. We test our seeds for germination and trueness to type before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as methods of planting, cultivating, and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause; a responsibility we cannot accept.

No Seeds Returned

For your protection we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed. This is one reason we have never followed the policy of putting out our seeds with dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold to you direct through our mail-order department or through one of our own stores or agencies.

POSTAL INFORMATION

PARCEL-POST RATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

New postal rates went into effect on October 1, 1932. The weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Zone, shipments weighing 10 pounds or more usually go as cheaply by express. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel-post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the First or Second Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray are in the Third Zone.

First and second zone, first pound 8c, 2 pounds 10c, each additional pound over 2 pounds add 1c per pound.

	First lb.	Each Additional lb.
Third Zone.....	9 cts.	2 cts.
Fourth Zone.....	10 cts.	3.5 cts.
Fifth Zone.....	11 cts.	5.3 cts.
Sixth Zone.....	12 cts.	7 cts.
Seventh Zone.....	14 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth Zone.....	15 cts.	11 cts.

Parcel-Post Zones

First Zone, within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office. If your order is to be sent parcel-post, the postage must be paid in advance if the items ordered are not indicated as "postpaid" in this catalog, and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid.

Parcel-Post Service With Cuba

Effective September 1, 1930, the parcel-post rate to Cuba was made 14 cents for each pound or fraction thereof. The maximum weight limit is 22 pounds, minimum 8 ounces. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

BEANS

CULTURE OF GREEN AND WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck or pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the beans. When another crop is to follow, plant the beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the beans, but if a follow-crop is not desired, plant in 3-foot rows. As a general rule the green-podded sorts are the most salable. We list only the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, dropping a bean every $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, and cover 2 inches deep. Use a high-grade bean or vegetable fertilizer. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200

to 2000 pounds per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a setback, a hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, because both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by the excessive use of Nitrate of Soda.

To control mildew and rust, use Sulfocide spray. Pyrox is also good to control diseases of beans, especially anthracnose.

To prevent speckled and moldy beans in transit, dip them in Sulfocide. (See page 55.)

Our Bean seed is strictly first-class high germinating, disease free, guaranteed Western-grown stock.

None of our Bean seed is grown in the South or East.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

All prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

BOUNTIFUL. (45 days.) A most popular variety for many markets, especially in the East. A vigorous grower, very productive, with very large, beautiful, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of light green color, entirely stringless, tender, and of excellent quality. A sure money-maker because of its attractive appearance and high edible quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (New.) (47 days.) Numerous trials indicate that this new variety is highly desirable for Florida and southern truckers. It is somewhat similar to Full Measure, but hardier and a very dependable cropper. Plant is of medium size, erect, and a very heavy producer. Pods are nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, absolutely stringless and of out-standing quality. We feel confident this new variety will become a leader for southern growers.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. (42 days.) This variety possesses all the desirable characteristics of the regular Black Valentine, and in addition, it is completely stringless. The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper, this variety has become one of Florida's leaders, and should be grown by every southern trucker.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



*Typical Pods of
Kilgore's Stringless Black Valentine*

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (48 days.) A great favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENDERGREEN. (48 days.) This variety is becoming more and more popular due to its excellent shipping qualities and productiveness. It is as early as Giant Stringless, and the plants are large and very erect. The five to six-inch pods are round, fleshy, dark green, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality. Very desirable for home and market.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

FULL MEASURE. (45 days.) A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods. This is one of the best green podded Beans on the market, and deserves to be better known. We do not hesitate to recommend it.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S STRINGLESS LONG ROUND GREEN POD. (43 days.) An extra-early, prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality Bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and its attractive appearance makes it a money-maker on any market. This splendid variety should be grown by every trucker, because it is one of the best round-podded varieties.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

EARLY SPECKLED RED VALENTINE. (43 days.) A very hardy, early, and productive variety. Pods medium-long, round, shorter than Black Valentine, and lighter green in color.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. (42 days.) Plant vigorous, hardy, and a very heavy cropper with large, long, broad, very flat, dark green pods, nearly stringless and of exceptionally fine flavor.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LONGFELLOW. (45 days.) An excellent, productive, early variety. Attractive pods are dark green, long, very slender, straight, round, tender, and of good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.



*Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax
A Kilgore Introduction*

KILGORE'S GOLDEN BOUNTIFUL WAX. (45 days.) A wonderful bright yellow bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight, and fairly disease-resistant. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular green Bountiful, and is similar to it in all respects except color. The beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX. (45 days.) This variety is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax-podded beans. The plants are large, erect, early, and very productive. The pods are long, oval or semi-round, (not flat), light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of excellent quality. This new variety is destined to be a leader as it becomes better known.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

SURE CROP WAX. (45 days.) The large, flat, straight, bright yellow pods are produced very early in great abundance, and the plants are strong and vigorous. Productiveness and quality are two of the greatest points of this stringless variety. Sure Crop Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

HODSON WAX. (55 days.) A vigorous, very hardy, and extremely productive variety, rather late in maturing. Noted for its attractive, very large, long, flat, slightly curved, light yellow pods, which when picked at the proper stage are of good quality. Holds up exceptionally well as a shipping sort to distant markets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

For many years, the Kilgore Seed Company has specialized in bean seeds, until today we pride ourselves in the reputation we have gained of handling the very best bean seed that can be procured anywhere for Florida growers.

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck per acre.

CULTURE OF GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush string beans, but bear for a longer season and yield more than bush beans. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans. For best results pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be eight to nine feet long and set firmly in the ground, in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant six to eight seeds around each pole, thinning out to four plants later. Cover seed one and one-half to two inches.

All prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

U. S. NO. 3. (New Rust Resistant.) (56 days.) A recent release of the U. S. D. A. Limited quantity of seed available.

This new variety developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, has been developed for rust resistance, to which disease Kentucky Wonder and other green podded pole beans are very susceptible. Repeated tests for rust resistance and selection for quality and other desirable characteristics were made by the U. S. D. A. for several years before releasing this and U. S. No. 4 varieties. Makes an early maturing (4 to 5 days earlier than Kentucky Wonder), long (7 to 8 inches) round podded bean, entirely stringless at all stages, and of exceptionally good quality and very attractive appearance. The pods resemble brown seeded Kentucky Wonder in general appearance, although they are slightly longer and plumper, on the average under Florida conditions. The seed is white.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

U. S. NO. 4. (New Rust Resistant.) (63 days.) A recent release of the U. S. D. A. Limited quantity of seed available.

This new variety like U. S. No. 3, is entirely rust resistant, and was just recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture. It differs from U. S. No. 3 in producing semi-round or flattish pods instead of fully round pods. The pods are very straight, long, ranging from 8 to 9 inches, and exceedingly attractive in appearance. The pods are stringless in the marketable stage but get stringy when older. This variety is exceedingly productive. Seeds are white in color, and indistinguishable from those of U. S. No. 3.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

KENTUCKY WONDER. (Old Homestead.) (60 days.) A most popular, green podded, climbing or pole bean, early and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, curved, nearly round, very slender, with undulating surface, meaty, very brittle, slightly stringy, and of good quality if harvested young.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENNESSEE WONDER. (63 days.) The plant is of medium growth, of good climbing habit, fairly productive. The pods are of light green color, round, constricted, and are considered to be the largest, straightest and handsomest of all cultivated beans, making this an ideal pole bean to produce for the market, as well as for home use.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

McCASLAN. (60 days.) A prolific, white seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin, one of the most popular in the south, as a dry shell bean as well as for snap beans. The flat pods are deep green, large, very thick and meaty, stringless, and of excellent quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S GENUINE CORNFIELD. (58 days.) This is a large, white-seeded Pole Bean. A very vigorous grower, heavy producer; it forms large, long, smooth, flattened, nearly straight pods of excellent quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LIMA BEANS DWARF or BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhooks—Plant 1 bushel per acre.

Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Kilgore's New Marvel—Plant 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

CULTURE OF BUSH LIMA BEANS. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans (see page 4). Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every four or five inches in the row, covering an inch deep.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. (65 days.) The most popular and profitable Bush Lima Bean in Florida and the South for both fall and spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are medium in size, short, fairly wide, and very thick, plump, and straight. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA. (Baby Lima.) (60 days.) This is a very early variety, hardy, and a sure cropper. The plants are small, disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S NEW MARVEL BUSH LIMA. (New.) (62 days.) This new variety is attracting considerable attention, and is worthy of trial by every southern grower of Lima Beans. It is earlier than Fordhook, and somewhat hardier, standing cold wet weather as well as extreme heat better than other varieties. Plant is of medium size, stocky, erect, dark green and very productive. Pods are small to medium in size, thick-flat, slightly curved, containing three to five seeds, of medium to large size. Seeds are very thick, plump, green tinted, and of very good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Challenger—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Large Green Seeded Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

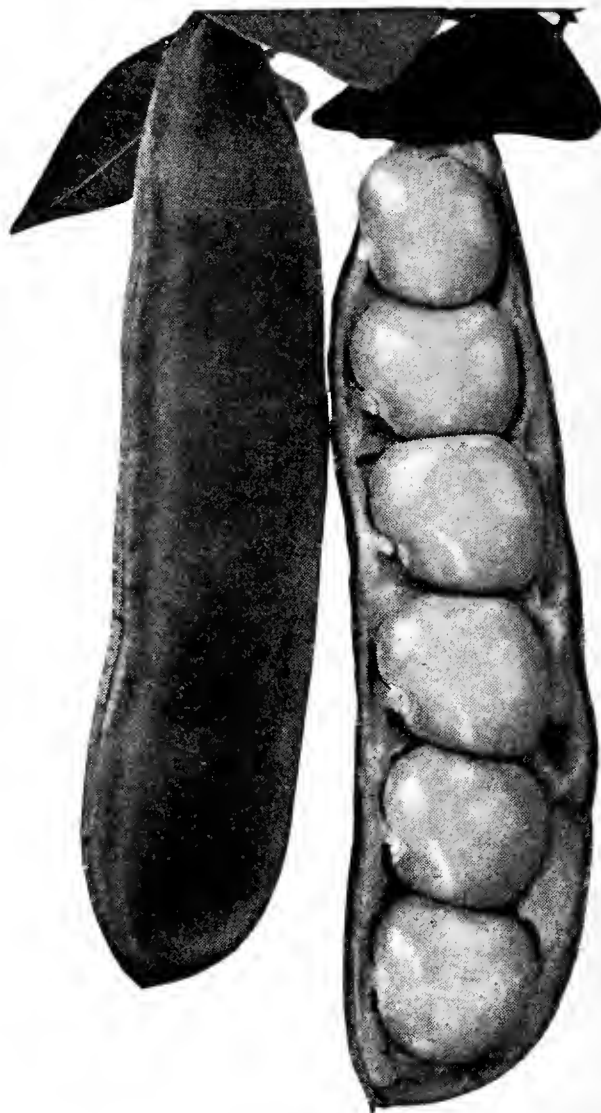
Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans. (See page 5.)

CHALLENGER POLE LIMA. (75 days.) Challenger is the most popular of all pole lima beans. Grown extensively in Cuba where because of heavy soil, plants and pods must be kept off the ground to avoid disease. The plant is of vigorous growth, hardy, a good climber, and very productive. Pods are similar to Fordhook Bush Lima in size and appearance, being medium in size, short, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump and straight. Seed also similar to Fordhooks, being large, very thick, plump, crowded in pod and of excellent quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

KILGORE'S LARGE GREEN SEEDED POLE LIMA. (New.) (72 days.) This pole lima is slightly earlier than Challenger, and produces over a much longer season. It is resistant to Elsinoe Spot or Scab Disease, which is so serious with other varieties of lima beans in Cuba and the West Indies. Plant is a good viner, grows tall, and is very vigorous, and exceedingly productive. The large flat pods average from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and contain an average of four or five beans to the pod. The large seeds have a decided green tinge. Unsurpassed in flavor and of superior quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.



Fordhook Bush Lima

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

French's Horticultural Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

OLD FLORIDA POLE. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See page 5). Plant is tall, vigorous, and very prolific over a long bearing season. Pods, borne in clusters, are of medium size, flat, containing an average of 3 medium-sized, flat seeds. Seeds are of buff color spotted with reddish brown. A dependable, prolific variety for the South.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

OLD FLORIDA BUSH. (65 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 to 4 beans. The seeds are small, flat, and of light buff color. It is earlier than Old Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure-cropper, and of good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

FRENCH'S HORTICULTURAL BUSH OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. (65 days.) Vines of vigorous growth, very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to grow short runners, and exceedingly productive. The broad pods mature about a week later than the regular Dwarf Horticultural, but are much longer, (7 to 8 inches long) and produce heavier yields. The pods and seeds are exceptionally well splashed with an attractive bright red. This is the most attractive strain of the horticultural group. Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

BEET

Plant 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 3 inches apart in the row. In Florida and the South, sow from latter part of September to March.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET. (68 days.) One of the earliest and finest Beets ever introduced. Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning. A money-maker on any market.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. (75 days.) This standard variety produces Beets of uniform flattened globe shaped, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet, tender, and of very good quality.

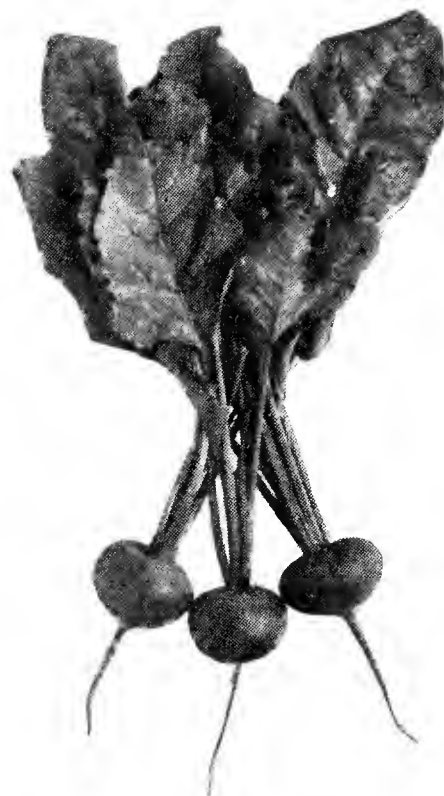
Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY WONDER. (72 days.) This is a very popular selection from Crosby's Egyptian. It is very early, nearly globe-shaped, being fuller at the bottom than Crosby's Egyptian, with deep purple flesh, showing practically no white zoning, and with very small tops. The roots are very smooth and mature evenly.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

DETROIT DARK RED. (76 days.) A very desirable, globe-shaped Beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



*Typical Plants of Kilgore's
Early Blood-Red Market Beet*

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

LUCULLUS. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach. Makes a fine green food for chickens.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart.

STOCK BEET, LONG RED GIANT. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for dairymen.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

SUGAR BEET, KLEIN WANZLEBEN. (80 days.) This variety is one of the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

BROCCOLI

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING OR CHRISTMAS CALABRESE. (115 days.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and 1½ feet apart in the row. Similar to cauliflower, but more hardy and the so-called head is bluish-green instead of white. When the main head is cut, branches form at the base of each leaf on the stalks below. At the end of each branch a small loose green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 6 to 8 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market. Stems, as well as flower-heads, are cooked and served like asparagus or cauliflower. A most delicious vegetable.

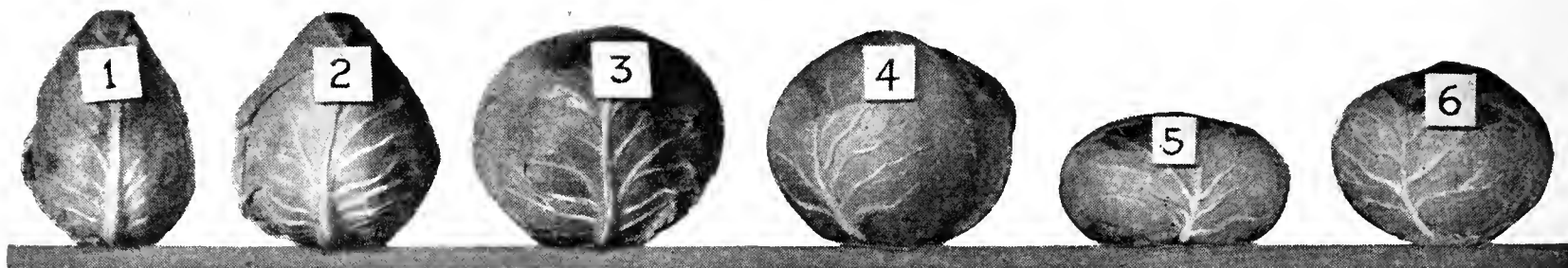
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 12 ounces per acre in field.



1. Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. 2. Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield. 3. Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market. 4. Bred-Rite Glory of Enkhuizen. 5. All Head Early. 6. Kilgore's Improved Hollander.

Cabbage is a good crop for Florida and the South. In Florida, cabbage may be planted from August to March, but heaviest plantings are made in September and October.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-beds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 15 inches apart in row, depending on size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart.

Plant our Bred-Rite brands of Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. Our Bred-Rite stocks are tested in our Plant City proving grounds a season in advance. *It is always advisable to treat cabbage seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.*

For best results plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite brands of cabbage seed, which have been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. In planting Bred-Rite cabbage seed you take no chances because you are planting tested and proved seed.

For your convenience, cabbage varieties are grouped according to time of maturity, early varieties first, then medium early, followed by the late maturing varieties which are listed last.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (80 days.) Our Bred-Rite stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. The small, medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (85 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and slightly later in maturing than our Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. (90 days.) Very hardy and dependable. Heads extremely solid, of medium size, heart-shaped with a sharp point and a broad base. The leaves have a peculiar distinct twist at the sharp point of the head. Particularly valuable for shipping. Does not crack readily, and can be held in the field for a considerable time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE GOLDEN ACRE. (80 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head Cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market and ahead of many stocks of Early Jersey Wakefield. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is exceptionally well bred. This variety is growing in popularity. It is of the finest quality for both home use and for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

AMERICA. (80 days.) One of the earliest medium-sized, round-headed types. It matures with Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, a sure header, and very uniform in maturity. The heads stand a long time without bursting and the quality is unsurpassed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE COPENHAGEN MARKET. (85 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market has become very popular. It is short-stemmed, compact, with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our Bred-Rite stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

MARION MARKET. (Yellows Resistant.) (93 days.) Supply of seed very limited. This is a late maturing strain of Copenhagen Market, resistant to cabbage Yellow's Disease. Larger and coarser in growth than Copenhagen, but with the round head and good quality of the regular Copenhagen Market. Will produce a normal crop on Yellow's infected soils where non-resistant strains will fail completely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. (95 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, and a heavier yielder. Heads are very solid, uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and of excellent shipping and market quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

CABBAGE (Continued)

ALL HEAD EARLY. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. (100 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SAVOY CABBAGE, AMERICAN DRUMHEAD. (100 days.) Savoy Cabbage is commonly called "Curly-leaved" or "Curly" Cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The leaves are finely wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, slightly flattened, and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED HOLLANDER. (110 days.) The best variety of late cabbage for shipment to northern markets. Produces short-stemmed, small to medium size plants, erect and compact, allowing closer planting than other large size late varieties. Heads are of medium size, deep, round, very firm and solid, with a decidedly compact, attractive, white interior of splendid quality. Heads are firm when still small, so they can be harvested for market before fully mature, or can be left to enlarge and mature, depending upon market demand. The hardiest of all cabbages, and an ideal type for shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE RED ROCK. (110 days.) Plants compact, not spreading. Heads of small to medium size, very hard, globular in shape, exceedingly attractive in appearance, being of deep purple color throughout. Our stock of this variety has been specially developed for uniformity and high yielding qualities. In our extensive cabbage trials we have found our Bred-Rite strain of Red Rock to be far superior to other strains of red cabbage in the development of uniform hard heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant 1 pound per acre.

This is not a true cabbage. It is often called celery cabbage, because in shape the heads resemble celery. The leaves are more like those of turnips in color and texture.

CULTURE. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop, because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. It should be planted only for a late fall and winter crop. Seeds should be planted in rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Chinese Cabbage may be used in any salad and for plate decoration. It may also be boiled like ordinary Cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable, and very digestible.



Kilgore's Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

KILGORE'S IMPROVED PEKIN CELERY CABBAGE. (85 days.) This strain of Chinese Cabbage surpasses all other varieties of Chinese Cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet heads, readily salable in any market. The heads become 18 to 20 inches tall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip. Hardy and of easy culture, planted direct in the field. Does best as a fall and winter crop. In warm weather in spring it tends to bolt to seed before heading properly. A good shipper and an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

CULTURE. Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the high price of cauliflower seed, all of which is imported from Denmark, we recommend starting plants in seed-beds where they can be given proper care and attention. Plant from September to January, and cultivate the same as cabbage. Just as soon as the head develops to about the size of a walnut, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL. (100 days.) This is the low heading type, best adapted to Florida and southern growing conditions. In our trials we have tested many different strains of Cauliflower, but we have yet to find one which surpasses our Bred-Rite strain of Henderson's Snowball. A dependable header, starting to head early and uniformly. Heads are medium large, compact, solid, pure white, and of finest quality. A type most desired by southern produce growers and shippers.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00.

Only the Best and Most Dependable Cantaloupes for the South Are Listed in Our Catalog

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Rocky Dew

A new disease-resistant variety especially adapted to Florida and the Southeast

KILGORE'S GREEN-FLESHED ROCKY DEW. (85 days.) A new melon discovered by us in the West Indies. Especially adapted to climatic conditions in the southeastern states and the West Indies. If you have failed with other melons in Florida, Georgia or other southeastern states be sure to try this one which resists diseases common in humid climates and holds up in hot, rainy weather when all other melons fail. The plant is vigorous in growth, disease-resistant, and withstands heavy rains and heat. The fruits are medium to large, weighing 3 to 6 pounds, slightly elongated, ribbed, and quite heavily netted. The rind is quite firm, with a dark green color, turning to a beautiful yellowish cast when ripe. The flesh resembles Honey Dew in appearance, being of a greenish-yellow cast, very thick, juicy, sweet, with a most delicious flavor between Rocky Ford and Honey Dew.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S ORANGE-FLESHED ROCKY DEW. (NEW.) (85 days.) After several years of painstaking effort, we have developed out of the original green-fleshed Rocky Dew this orange-fleshed strain which is identical to the green-fleshed except that the flesh is of a beautiful deep golden orange color. The vines possess the disease resistance of the original Rocky Dew.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

COOPER'S SWEETHEART. (NEW.) (85 days.) This new melon was discovered by us on the Isle of Pines in the West Indies. The features which recommend this melon to Florida and other sub-tropical sections are its disease and insect resistance, its prolificacy and its good shipping qualities. The vines are disease resistant and bear a great many small sized melons, over a long season. The fruits are about the size of Rocky Fords, averaging four inches in diameter and weighing about two pounds, are perfectly round in shape, covered with a fine netting, are exceedingly hard and firm, resisting melon worms better than other varieties, and making them ideal for packing and shipping to distant markets. The flesh is a beautiful deep orange, with an exceedingly sweet flavor. We advise Florida growers interested in a disease resistant, shipping type to plant this new introduction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

HALE'S BEST. (75 days.) An early Cantaloupe, of wonderful eating quality, and an excellent long-distance shipper. Oval in shape, heavily netted, slightly ribbed, with thick, firm, salmon-colored flesh, exceedingly sweet and delicate in flavor. Desirable for market as well as home use in the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CUBAN CASTILLIAN (*Melon de Castilla*). (90 days.) This cantaloupe is grown extensively in Cuba, and is particularly adapted to sub-tropical growing conditions. It produces a vigorous growing vine, resists blight and other common melon diseases, and grows well in hot, rainy weather. The fruits are medium to large, ranging from three to six pounds in weight. The exterior is green in color, turning to a deep yellow when ripe, and the fruits are very aromatic as they ripen. The round fruits are covered with a fine netting and are slightly ribbed. The flesh is a light green in color and is very sweet and of high edible quality. This melon is recommended for home use or local markets, but does not ship well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S HUMMER. (70 days.) The earliest and one of the best shipping melons for Florida and the South. It is from two to three weeks earlier than Rocky Ford. The melons are oval in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting and practically no ribs. The melons are 8 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. The flesh is exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, and of exceptionally fine flavor. The earliest and finest shipping melon and a sure money-maker for Florida and the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ROCKY FORD. (*Pollock 10-25, Salmon Tint.*) (90 days.) The fruits are extremely uniform, almost round, averaging about 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2½ pounds, heavily netted and with no trace of ribs. The thick, firm flesh is salmon-tinted instead of green like the old type Rocky Ford, and of much higher edible quality. Being a splendid shipper and highly rust-resistant, this variety is a favorite with southern truckers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

HONEY DEW. (100 days.) A long season, late-maturing melon of African origin, adapted to southern conditions. The melons are perfectly round and of good size, usually about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing 6 to 8 pounds. The skin is smooth and hard without ribbing or netting. When immature the skin is white, changing to a light creamy yellow as it approaches maturity. The flesh is light emerald-green, with small seed cavity and edible to the very rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

OLD GEORGIA MUSKMELON. (80 days.) This muskmelon differs from the ordinary so-called Cantaloupe, being considerably larger, often weighing 10 to 12 pounds, 9 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, and covered with a fine netting. This variety is particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. It has a thin rind, and is not adapted for shipping. Grows to a very large size, is very meaty, producing a rich golden yellow flesh of high edible quality, with a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BANANA. (95 days.) This variety is particularly well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, because it is a vigorous, hardy kind, standing the hot summer as no other Cantaloupe and continuing to bear late in the season. It is grown extensively on the lower East Coast and on the Keys of Florida where it does exceptionally well. Fruits are smooth and slender, averaging 14 inches in length and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds, tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon-colored skin when mature, with very attractive, thick, pink, or salmon-colored flesh of delicious eating quality. A most desirable sort for home use or local markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

For an earlier melon crop try *Hotkaps*. (See page 57.)

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills 1½ feet apart, and cover seed ½-inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RED CORED CHANTENAY. (75 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market.

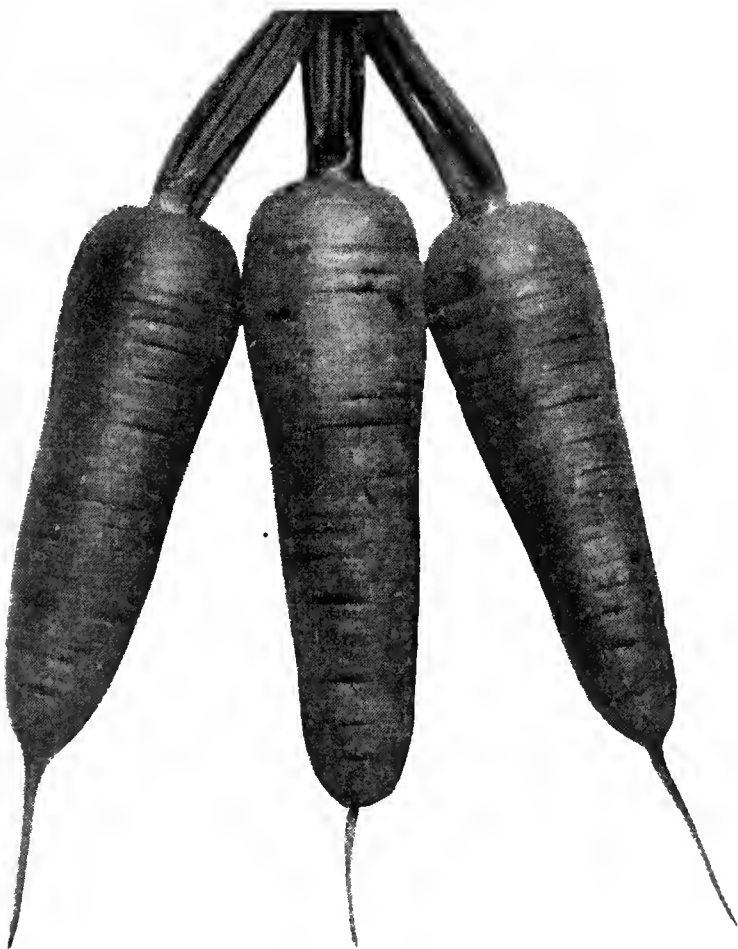
Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE CHANTENAY. (85 days.) Our stock of Chantenay runs uniformly smooth and true to type. Roots are of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted, averaging 5½ inches long; 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to 1½ inches at the bottom.

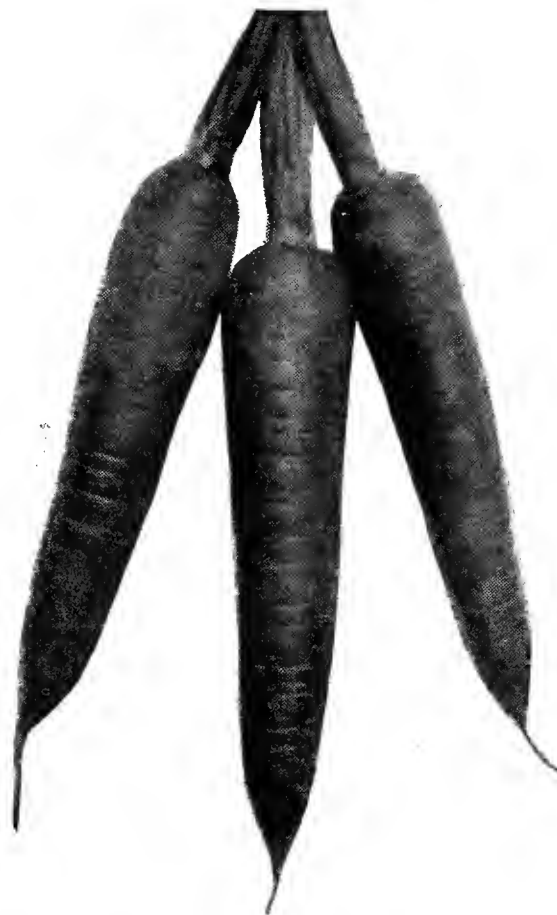
Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (90 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 7 to 7½ inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from 2 to 2½ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about ¾-inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Danvers Half Long



*Kilgore's Bred-Rite Emperor
Developed to Meet the Need for a Better Market Type*

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPERATOR. (92 days.) This variety of carrot has been especially bred and developed to meet the increasing demand on the market for a longer carrot with a broad shoulder. The roots range from 7½ to 8½ inches in length, with a shoulder diameter of 1¾ to 2 inches. The roots are smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. The flesh is of rich orange color, extending to the center of the root, with an indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. The tops are of medium size, but strong enough for good bunching. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Emperor is superior to other long-rooted varieties.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CORELESS OR NANTES. (90 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about 6½ to 7 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches thick, very stump-rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine-grained, tender, delicate and sweet, and of highest edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. (90 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, 1¾ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida where a very smooth, attractive, reddish-colored, long rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

It isn't what you pay for the seed, it is what it will produce that counts. Kilgore's seeds are not only priced rite, but they will produce rite, because they are Bred-Rite.



A 25-acre field of Kilgore's Pride Celery grown by Bell Brothers on the Palmer Farms, Sarasota, Florida. This field averaged over 800 packed crates per acre.

Important Information About Kilgore's Celery Seed Stocks

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than celery. Kilgore's celery seed is not just grown, it is bred, selected and rogued with the best of care and attention under our personal supervision.

The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort, and expense in an endeavor to develop and improve its different stocks of Celery seed, and we are now in position to tell Florida Celery-growers with assurance that they cannot secure better Celery seed anywhere, regardless of price. In order to safe-guard our customers against planting poor stocks, our Celery seed is tested, not only by ourselves but by Florida Celery-growers in different sections, a season in advance of selling it, so that we know what it will do under Florida conditions before you plant it. In order to have an additional check, each season we send samples of our Celery seed up North where we personally inspect the plantings during the summer months.

Our Celery trials are conducted in our proving grounds at Plant City, Fla., as well as on one of the Celery farms at Sanford, Fla., where we test our stocks in comparison with many others in order to make certain that they are at least as good as the best when grown under Florida conditions.

All our American Celery seed-growing fields are under controlled irrigation in the West, where experience has proved that the climate is better adapted for the production of strong-germinating Celery seed than anywhere else in the United States. Our western-grown seed is always larger and of higher vitality than Celery seed grown in other sections, because the climate under which western-grown Celery seed ripens and cures is uniformly dry.

Furthermore, we do not force the growth of our seed plants, making them produce in a year's time by starting the seed plants in the South during the winter, then shipping them North where they are forced into seeding in order to harvest the crop before frost. Our experience has indicated that this method of producing Celery seed, which is quite common, results in small, weak-germinating seed, producing plants of low vitality with a tendency toward hollow-stemming and the production of early seeders. Our seed plants grown in the West are made to produce seed the second year. This is done by holding the plants with very little water for several months after they have made their growth but have not started to develop seed stocks. This is the natural way Celery plants should develop seed and accounts for the lack of weak plants, early seeders, and hollow-stemming in plants produced from our western-grown Celery seed. Our Celery seed stocks are especially developed and selected for resistance to premature seeding.

Our seed-growing fields are carefully inspected several times each season to eliminate all green sports, green heart, early seeders, and plants which are not true to type. Short ribbed plants and those developing poor hearts are destroyed and seed is saved from only the most desirable plants. You owe it to yourself to give these improved stocks at least a trial. Why take a chance on such an expensive crop as Celery, when you can get seed which has been tested and proved under Florida conditions and with which you are taking no risk? During the past ten years, we have specialized in celery seed, each year making our own selections of stock seed plants in Florida, selecting a few of the very best plants out of thousands in the growing fields. It costs a great deal to produce this kind of seed but it is worth more to plant.

CELERY

Sow ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

CULTURE. For early Celery, first sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop grown principally on muck they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfect fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should not be covered but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board.

Celery plants cannot be grown in the open, especially during summer; therefore we recommend use of burlap or white muslin to be used as a cover, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is also advisable to use ground-covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags which have been thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts, on the beds when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 3½ to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 3½ to 5 inches between plants in the row. To grow fine Celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, which should be applied before the crop is planted and at frequent intervals during its growth.

It is important in growing young celery plants to protect them from cold as much as possible. A continuous, relatively low temperature for a period of three or four weeks when the plants are small is the primary cause of premature seeding of celery in the field, which in some seasons has caused enormous losses to celery growers.

**Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S PRIDE. (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in developing this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with broad, thick ribs, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's Pride bleaches a little slower and does not go soft as quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is a good medium early variety for the North, and an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida as well as northern celery growers. Has been developed and selected for resistance to premature seed stalk development.

**Pkt. 5c; ½oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**

KILGORE'S WONDERFUL PEARL SPECIAL. (100 days.) This highly selected stock is very early, blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full heart formation with very broad, thick, long ribs. Does not bolt to seed readily. The plants range from twenty to twenty-three inches over all. This is one of the best varieties of winter and early spring Celery of the Special or Golden Plume type for Florida, and one of the best early varieties for the North where large sizes of medium height are desired. Our stock is more resistant to hollow-stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special or Golden Plume type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large sizes and one of the finest long-distance shippers.

**Pkt. 5c; ½oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**

SCHNECK'S IMPROVED FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15. (115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a mid-winter crop in Florida or for a late fall crop in the North.

**Pkt. 5c; ½oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**



A Typical Row of Schneck's Improved Florida Golden No. 15 Celery

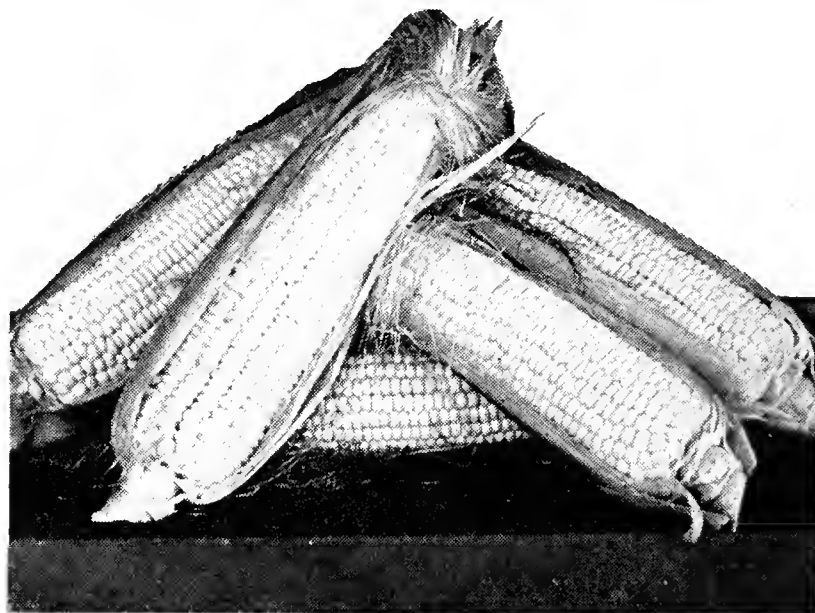
CORN—SWEET AND ROASTING EAR

For Field Corn, See Page 37

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

CULTURE. Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart, in hills every one and one-half feet in the row, leaving one or two plants in a place. When about knee high, apply 150 pounds per acre of Sodium Nitrate and same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. For bud worms, use one pound powdered Arsenate of Lead and four pounds Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in special corn crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March.

*Plant 1 peck per acre with Sweet Corn.
Plant 7 pounds per acre with Roasting Ear*



Suwannee Sugar

SWEET CORN VARIETIES

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. (80 days.) This is a late sweet corn especially well adapted to Florida and the South. It produces the largest ears of any variety of true sweet corn, the ears ranging from 11 to 12 inches in length, with eighteen to twenty rows of large glistening white kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of eight to ten feet. Numerous tests have shown this to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties of true sweet corn for Florida and the South.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

GOLDEN GIANT. (70 days.) This is a hybrid of Golden Bantam and an early maturing, large-eared, whitekerneled variety. It possesses the fine qualities of both parents, and it is considerably larger eared than Golden Bantam. Ears are seven and one-half to eight inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, broad, orange-yellow colored grains. The stalks grow to a height of four to five feet. This is one of the best, high quality, yellowkerneled varieties for Florida and the South.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

GOLD BOND. (Improved Golden Bantam.) (65 days.) This variety of yellow sweet corn is similar to Golden Bantam, only slightly later, making it better adapted to Southern growing conditions. The ears are six to seven inches long, with eight to ten rows of large yellow kernels. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The stalks grow to a height of three to four feet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

SUWANNEE SUGAR. (NEW) (80 days.) As the result of many years of breeding on the part of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, we are introducing this new variety which meets the need of a large sweet corn suitable for shipment. Long Island Beauty sweet corn was crossed with Early Snowflake, a popular roasting ear variety. Selection was practiced through several generations for a vigorous, large-eared, worm resistant, true sweet corn of good table quality. Suwannee Sugar is fully equal to Long Island Beauty in sweetness and high table quality. It is also fully equal to Snowflake in resistance to ear worm damage. In vigor, ear size, earliness, and other characteristics Suwannee Sugar is in general intermediate to the parent types. Stocks grow to height of 9 to 11 feet. We predict this variety will make sweet corn production profitable in Florida and other southern states, and that it will become one of the most extensively grown varieties for shipment to northern markets.

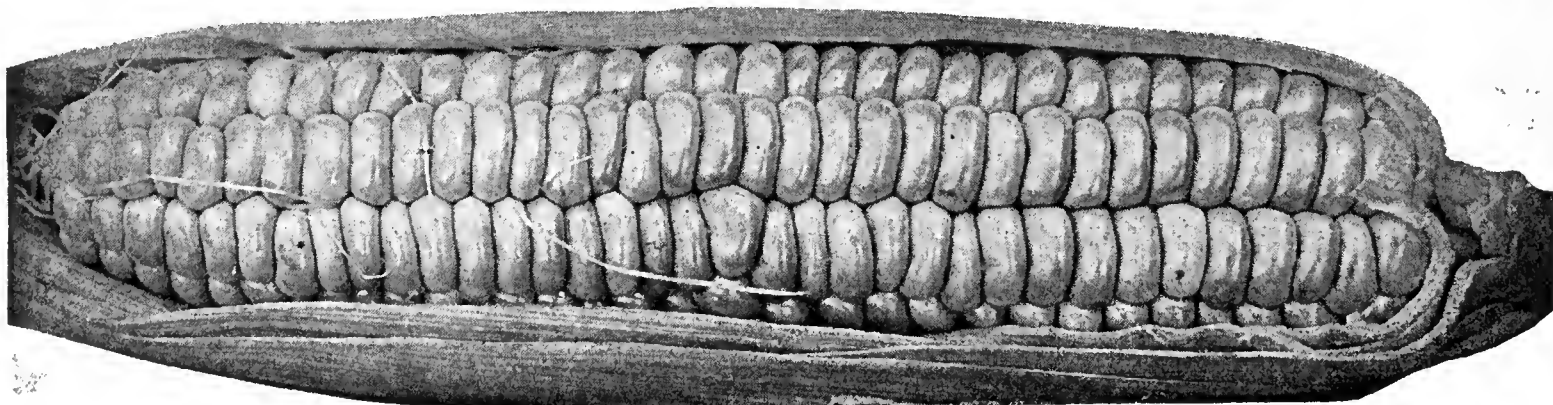
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. (75 days.) The ears are eight to ten inches long, with fourteen to twenty rows of large, broad, white kernels. Stalks are seven and one-half to eight feet tall. This is an old standard variety of sugar corn for the Southern home garden and market.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (70 days.) This is one of the richest flavored of all sweet corns. The ears are eight to ten inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels, without row formation, and borne on a small cob. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" corn because of its long, deep grains. The stalks grow to a height of six and one-half to seven and one-half feet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.



Gold Bond (Improved Golden Bantam)

ROASTING EAR VARIETIES

GENUINE OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) Oklahoma Silvermine is a very heavy yielder of exceedingly large heavy ears, requiring only half as many ears to fill a crate as Iowa Silvermine, and many other roasting ear varieties. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 inches to 13 inches in length. An exceedingly heavy yielder, very resistant to worm damage, and an excellent variety for shipping.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

KILGORE'S DELICIOUS TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. (New) (70 days.) This new variety was bred in an endeavor to develop a corn with the sweetness and tenderness of the average sweet corn along with the sturdy resistant qualities of the roasting ear type. The stalks are six to seven feet tall. The ears are eight to ten inches in length, filled with twelve to sixteen rows of plump, creamy white grains.

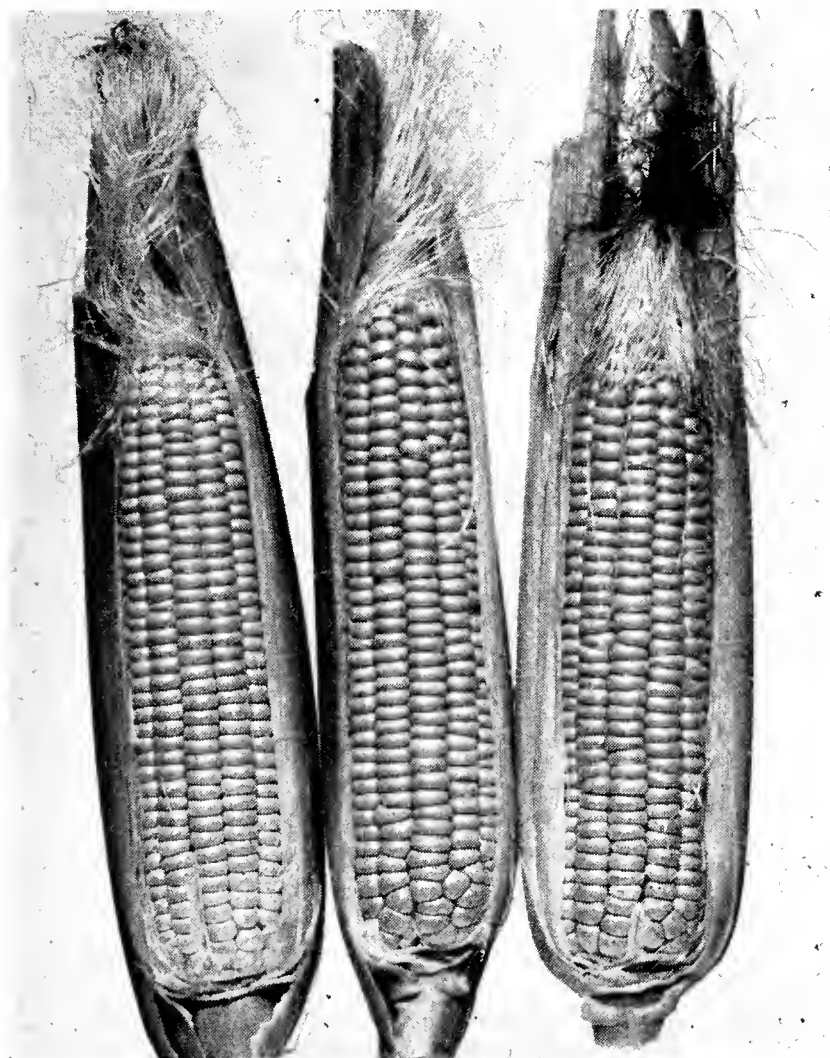
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.

TUXPAN. (85 days.) This variety of roasting ear corn is highly recommended for the Everglades and South Florida. It grows to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, ranging from 12 to 14 inches, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worm to enter. The large ears produced by this variety make it most desirable for shipping and for the market.

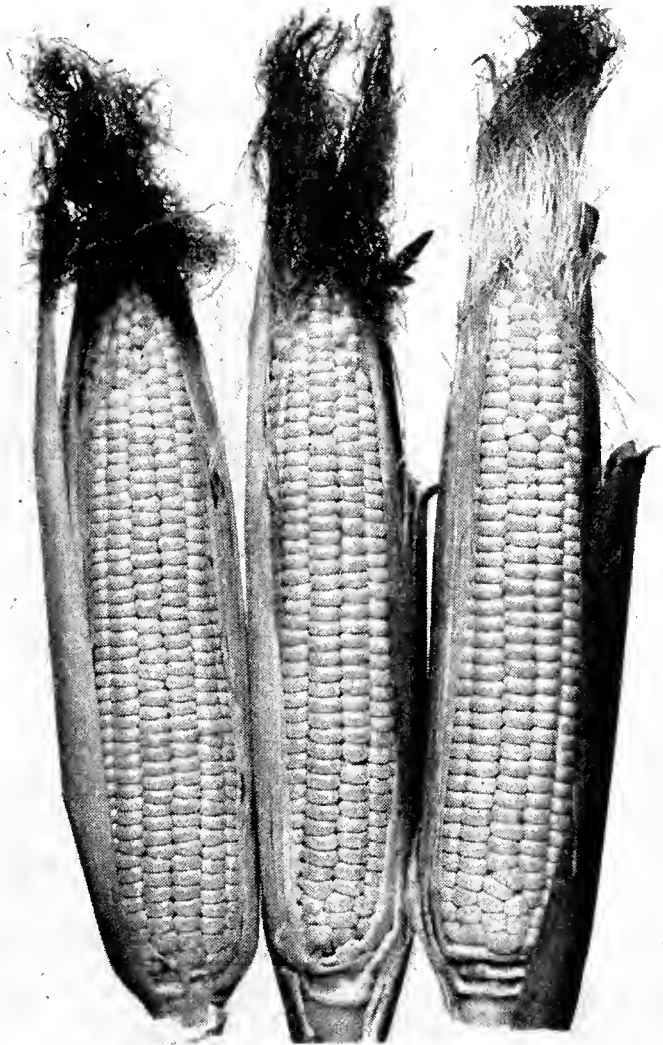
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

EARLY SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) This is one of the heaviest yielding early roasting ear varieties for Florida and the South. The ears are large, ten to twelve inches long, well filled with sixteen rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.



Early Snowflake



Genuine Oklahoma Silvermine

EARLY WHITE DENT. (80 days.) This is an early, heavy yielding variety, producing one to two large ears per stalk. Ears are ten to twelve inches long, with sixteen to eighteen rows of broad kernels. Does exceptionally well in a cool, rainy season.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. (75 days.) This is one of the finest, most profitable and most extensively grown very early maturing roasting ear varieties. The attractive ears are ten to twelve inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, white kernels. This variety is also very good for early feeding purposes.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

NORFOLK MARKET. (68 days.) This is a very fine, extremely early roasting ear variety. The ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with good length grain, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. A very good producer.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

IMPROVED FLORIDA ROASTING EAR. (75 days.) This is a very high yielding, large eared, early maturing roasting ear variety. Ears range from eleven to twelve inches in length. The ears are thickly covered with eight rows of beautiful, large, white kernels, set close on a medium small cob. This variety may be left to mature, and gives big yields of early maturing field corn.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

WHITE PEARL. (85 days.) This variety is very popular in South Georgia and North Florida, where it is grown extensively for shipment to northern markets. It produces large plants with exceedingly large, attractive ears, filled with large, white kernels.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds per acre.

Kilgore's Cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida and southern conditions. All of our Cucumber seed stocks are thoroughly tested each season in our Proving Grounds at Plant City, Fla., so we know our stocks are true to type and best suited to Florida conditions.

Kilgore's superior stocks of western-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as they are grown under irrigation, where the seed-crops can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of a perfect stand and a good crop. Our Bred-Rite brands of Cucumber seed have been so thoroughly screened, and all the light chaffy seed taken out, that they will plant further than ordinary stocks, which also insures better germination and growth of strong, vigorous plants.

CULTURE. Low, black, rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "Cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three and four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several

plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early Cucumber crop often makes an enormous difference in the price and returns from the crop.

Cucumbers are pollinated by either tame or wild bees. Under unfavorable conditions or in isolated locations it is always desirable to provide a strong hive of bees in cucumber fields, in order to insure perfect pollination. The bees should not be placed in the field before the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, or at least a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced, and this is due entirely to lack of bees to facilitate proper pollination.

Spraying Cucumbers regularly is a most important factor in producing a crop, therefore we advise spraying with Pyrox every week from the time the plants are up until harvest begins. Frequently rust or blight will destroy a crop in two or three days, when plants have not been sprayed. We strongly advocate the use of Pyrox for Cucumbers.

For an earlier Cucumber crop and as a protection against beetles, try *Hotkaps*. (See page 57.)

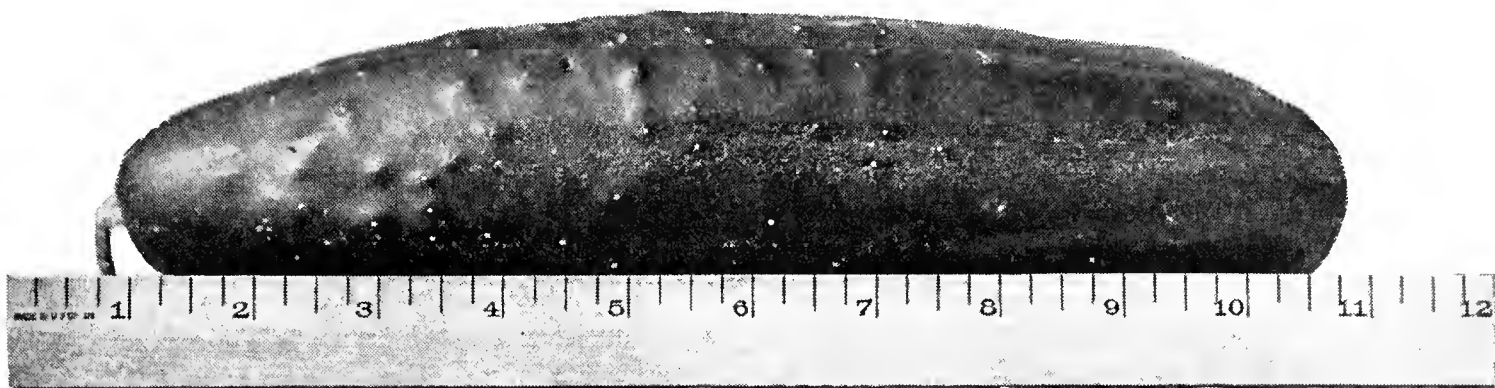
It is always advisable to treat cucumber seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting. It not only kills disease germs on the seed, but also in the soil around the young plants.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Growers Who Plant Kilgore's Cucumber Seeds Invariably Are Happy at Harvest Time.



Kilgore's New Improved Long Dark Green Cucumbers grown by Mr. R. C. Walton, Pompano, Florida, Spring, 1936



Kilgore's Improved "A & C"

KILGORE'S IMPROVED "A & C". (NEW.) (50 days.) We are offering for the first time a limited supply of this seed which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing, disease resistant vines produce an abundance of uniform, exceedingly dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with practically no taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumber in existence. A very heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED LONG DARK GREEN. (48 days.) The vigorous vines of this new variety produce an enormous yield of fancy, long (ranging from 10 to 12 inches) cucumbers, very dark green in color clear to the blossom end. The fruits are perfectly straight and cylindrical in shape, not quite as thick as many other varieties, uniform in shape and color, and ordinarily running over ninety per cent fancies.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED STRAIGHT-8. (NEW) (45 days.) This new variety received the All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935 which indicates that it is one of the finest and most outstanding new vegetable varieties. The plant is vigorous in growth, very prolific, and produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits. As indicated by the name the fruits are perfectly straight, averaging about 8 inches long, well rounded at the ends, and when ready for harvest are smooth, medium green in color, with green rays at the blossom end, and with but little change in color on the under side. Our improved strain is exceedingly uniform in size, shape and color, making it an ideal packing and shipping type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

COLORADO. (NEW) (48 days.) This new outstanding variety of the long white spine type, is destined to fill a most important place in the growing of cucumbers in Florida and the South for shipment to northern markets. It holds its intense dark green color and firmness for a long time in transit and on the markets. The fruits are of medium length, averaging from 10 to 12 inches, and are slender, averaging about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a very slight taper at both ends, of exceedingly dark green color with no striping at the blossom end. Very attractive and handsome in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED STAYS GREEN. Long Strain. (43 days.) Our new improved long strain of Stays Green produces fruits of very dark green color from stem to blossom end, uniform in shape, and considerably longer than the old type of Kirby's Stays Green, averaging about eight inches in length. We have spent many years in making special selections of this variety to meet the requirements of southern cucumber growers and shippers. Very early, an enormous yielder, and a fine shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE. (Dark Green Strain.) (48 days.) The plants are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are a very rich, deep green, symmetrical, of medium length ranging from seven to eight inches, thick and meaty, square ended, exceptionally well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, and an ideal shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY FORTUNE. (48 days.) This is absolutely the finest strain of long dark green Early Fortune. A heavy yielder, splendid shape, eight and one-half to ten inches long, slightly tapering toward both ends. Holds up well in long distance shipping; very attractive market appearance and of fine edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

GENUINE EARLIEST BLACK DIAMOND. (42 days.) This is an extremely early, very prolific variety of the white spine type of cucumber. The fruits average seven inches in length, are perfectly cylindrical in shape, smooth and of handsome appearance. Fruits are very dark green in color, holding this color long after they are harvested and on the market. An ideal type for long distance shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

CULTURE. Similar to cabbage. May be started in seed-beds or planted direct in field, spacing the plants 2 to 3 feet each way. Can be planted every month in the year in Florida. This vegetable should be in every family garden as it is very hardy and will furnish an abundance of "greens" when other vegetables are gone. Collards will also make fine green feed for chickens and cows.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN (white stemmed). (60 days.) Plant of the cabbage family, forms a cluster of tender, undulated leaves on a long white stem; withstands heat and adverse soil conditions. Grown widely in the southern states and used as greens; of excellent quality when cooked.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

CABBAGE COLLARD. (60 days.) This collard is claimed to be a cross between Georgia collard and Charleston Wakefield cabbage. This collard inherits the hardiness of the collards and the heading quality and flavor of cabbage. Heads can be left on the plants all winter and used as needed. Of Georgia origin and well adapted to the south.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

EGGPLANT

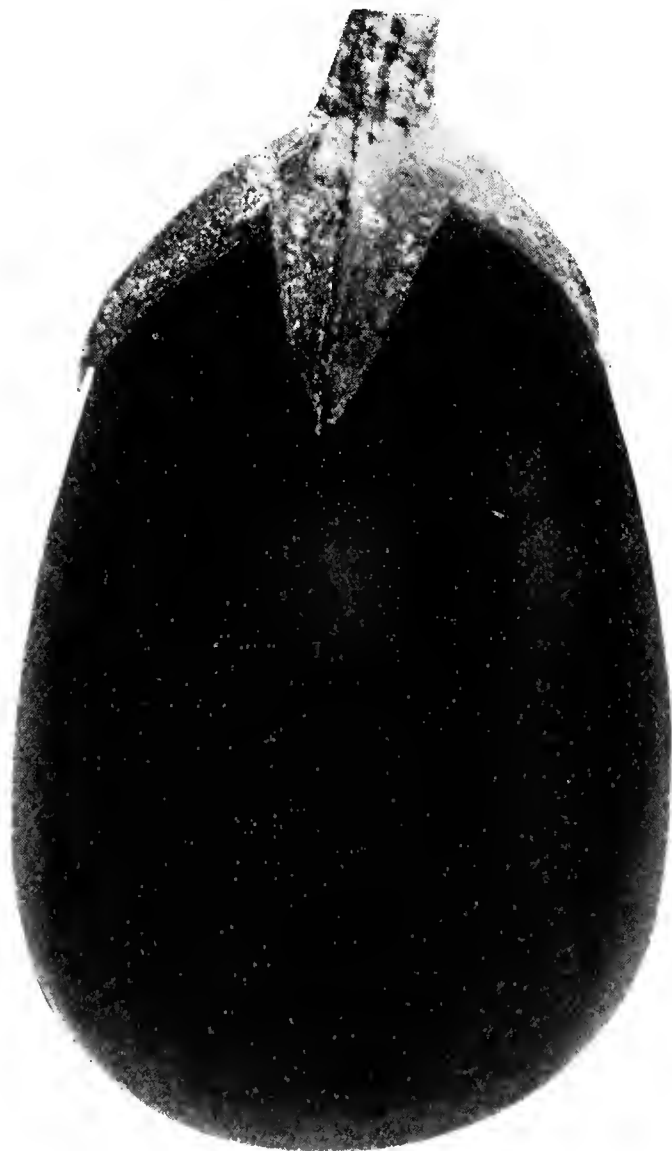
Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida and the South. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture.

CULTURE. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Pyrox every 10 days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight and insect attack. Pyrox controls fungous diseases and also kills worms. It is also advisable to dust Eggplants regularly with sulphur or, better, to spray with Sulfocide, which controls red spider, a serious pest of Eggplants. In harvesting, it is important to cut off any fruits showing signs of fruit rot and to remove them from the field instead of following the common practice of throwing them in the alley-ways, where they serve as a source of infection for healthy fruits on the plants.

It is always desirable to treat eggplant with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Fort Myers Market
*A highly developed strain originated
in Florida.*

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE FT. MYERS MARKET. (120 days.) This variety was originated and developed in the Fort Myers, Florida, section, where it has been giving eggplant growers phenomenal success the last few years. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Our eggplant seed growing fields are located in the North and are inspected by a member of our force at harvest time, for freedom from disease, uniformity and trueness to type. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved type of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are very resistant to blight and other diseases. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are long, oval or egg-shaped, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE MANATEE SPECIAL. (115 days.) This is a distinct type of Eggplant, originated and developed in Manatee County, Florida. It possesses characteristics of both Florida High-Bush and Black Beauty varieties. The plants are of high-bush character, being taller and more vigorous than Black Beauty and other low-bush sorts, although not quite so tall as the true Florida High-Bush. The fruits, on the other hand, are shorter and thicker than Florida High-Bush, oval in shape, and of a beautiful rich black color. They are quite similar to Black Beauty in shape and color. Free of streaked and off-color fruits. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. Extremely early, hardy and very productive, withstanding heat, drought, and heavy rains better than many other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH. (125 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought, blight and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. Not as dark as Manatee Special. An excellent shipper and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. (120 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type of Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruits entirely off the ground. Resists heat and drought. A heavy yielder and an excellent shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE (*Spineless*). (120 days.) A popular low-bush variety, slightly later than Black Beauty, and producing larger oval fruits, dark purple in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

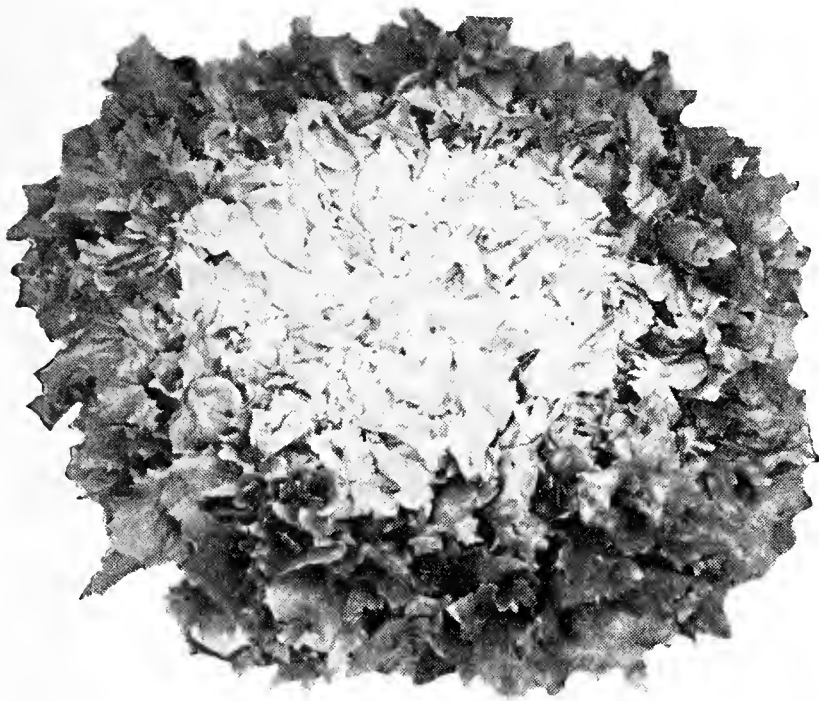
BLACK BEAUTY. (115 days.) This is a very early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. Desirable sort for market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

ENDIVE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarolle

CULTURE. Plant from August to February in Seed-beds the same as lettuce. Set in field 20 inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Endive makes a fine salad, is valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

ESCAROLLE — KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA DEEP HEART. (70 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick, matted plant with large, deep, well-blanching hearts, which blanch to a creamy white. Our tests indicate this stock to be hardier than other full-heart strains, and to stand long-distance shipment better. This new, improved variety has completely replaced the old Broad Leaved Batavian in commercial production.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GREEN CURLED. Green Ribbed, Ruffec Strain. (70 days.) A hardy, vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. The plant is hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

GARLIC

Garlic sets come in the form of large Garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, in rows 12 to 20 inches apart, and setting the cloves 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. The bulbs are used for flavoring soups and stews. They should be stored in a dry, airy place until used.

½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

KALE or BORECOLE

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Kale is extensively grown in the South for "Greens." Plant in Florida from August to March, in rows 2 feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 inches apart in the row.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, bright green leaves. The flavor is delicate and enticing, making it popular wherever grown.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KOHL RABI

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart, thinning to six inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green or nearly white, very tender and delicate, and of best quality when used before fully grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WHAT WILL YOUR HARVEST BE?

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY has had over 25 years of experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Southern growers. *The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the NORTH and WEST, not in Florida.* They are thoroughly inspected each summer for freedom from disease and trueness to type by an experienced member of our organization. In this way, we are certain that our seeds are grown under proper conditions and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

A seed testing laboratory, to insure proper germination, is maintained by THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY at Plant City, Florida. A sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seed we sell is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of one hundred seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is discarded. What more could be done to provide the proper kind of seed for the Southern grower? We know what our seeds will do under Southern conditions because we prove them in Florida. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Vegetable, Flower, and Field Crop Seeds are proven seeds and are the best that money can buy.

**FOR BEST RESULTS
PLANT**

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

TRADE MARK

LETTUCE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to 1½ pounds per acre in field.

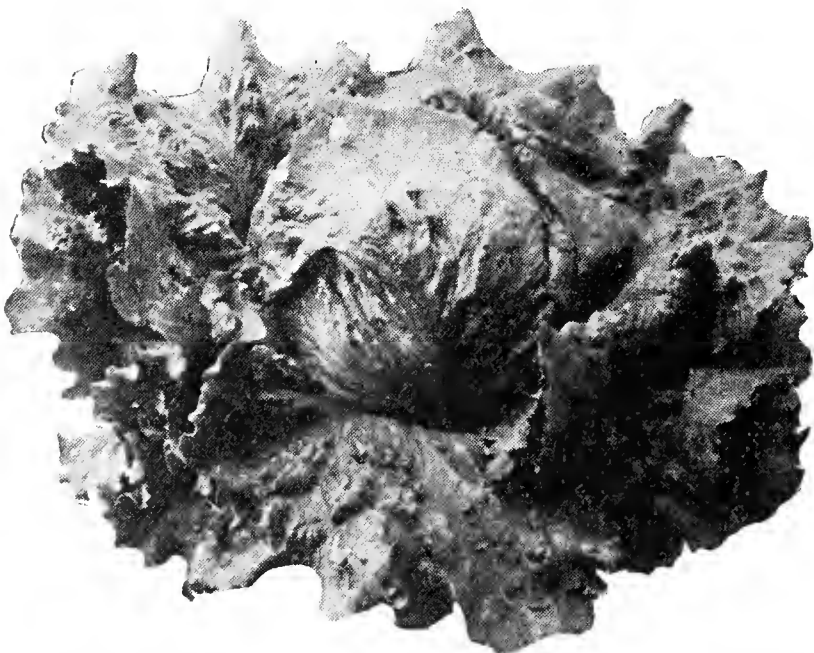
Lettuce growers demand the best seed. Our seed is produced for us by one of the oldest and best lettuce seed growers in the United States, who makes a specialty of producing only the very highest type lettuce seed. Our lettuce seed is all tested for true-ness to type in our Plant City, Florida proving grounds, so we are positive there is no mixture, and we make frequent germination tests, so we can be certain you will secure a good stand with Kilgore's Bred-Rite lettuce seed.

CULTURE. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida from one to two tons per acre of 4-5-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press the seed into the soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet wide and a hundred yards long. Place burlap or well washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until the seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted, and during warm dry weather the beds should be sprinkled twice daily with cool water in order to hasten and increase germination. In hot weather when it is difficult to get lettuce seed to germinate, germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the icebox for several days before sowing, and then sowing in well moistened soil. In level culture lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field. Plants should be watered as set in field.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE NEW YORK NO. 515. (NEW.) (68 days.) This new strain of the New York or Iceberg type is the surest heading type we have found, and in our trials this year every plant made a good solid head, even during hot weather. This lettuce is a little earlier than New York No. 12, which it resembles in general appearance. We believe that this new strain will make an excellent companion crop to New York No. 12. The heads are large, solid, attractive; bright green in color and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.



*Kilgore's Bred-Rite New York No. 515
A New Strain of the Iceberg Type Especially Developed
For Florida*

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE NEW YORK NO. 12. (70 days.) New York No. 12 has been especially developed to withstand the heat and high humidity common to Florida and the southeastern states. Our tests indicate that this strain when grown on well prepared soil in Florida will develop large, very solid, crisp heads just as good as any Iceberg type lettuce grown in the west. This type is growing in demand on the northern markets. For best results, this variety should be grown more slowly, with less ammonia fertilizer, and with less soil moisture toward maturity, than is required by Big Boston and other varieties of lettuce. It should be planted to mature in cool weather. This lettuce should be shipped and marketed in western lettuce crates, not in hampers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE BIG BOSTON. (70 days.) This Bred-Rite strain is the finest and truest type of Big Boston it is possible to secure anywhere. Our trials each year indicate it to be absolutely free of mixture. The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on the margins of the outer leaves. It is early and hardy and stands shipping very well. The heads are brittle, buttery, and the interior is a beautiful golden yellow color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED WHITE BOSTON. (68 days.) Similar to our Bred-Rite Big Boston, although a trifle earlier and slightly lighter shade of green without the brownish tinge at the borders of the outer leaves. Our improved strain has been developed to produce large-sized heads similar to Big Boston. Its bright green market appearance, with freedom of red tinge on the leaves, is making this improved strain very popular as a shipping sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

ICEBERG. (74 days.) A very popular variety of the crisp-heading type. Produces large, very firm, hard, well-blanching, globular heads. This variety does not bolt to seed as readily as other sorts. The leaves are very broad, thick, quite blistered and crumpled, with finely frilled borders, and are of medium green color, with faint brown tracing on the extreme borders. Head is pure white inside, very hard, brittle, very sweet, and of ideal quality. This variety should not be confused with the familiar shipping variety, New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by produce shippers and handlers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ROMAINE (WHITE PARIS COS OR TRIANON COS). (70 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality. Grows very erect and compact. The leaves are long, narrow, thick, and smooth, with broad, thick midribs. The elongated head is loaf-shaped, compact, solid, with greenish-white, blanching interior.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. (60 days.) The best large, very early, non-heading or leaf variety. It will do well when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, never brownish, very tender, of fine delicate texture, and of excellent quality. This is the most widely used of all lettuce varieties for southern home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

Good Green Food For Your Poultry as Well as For Table Use

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of "greens." Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FORDHOOK FANCY. (60 days.) A very vigorous, strong grower, producing beautiful dark green leaves which weave outward like a fine ostrich plume. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed and do well even in hot weather. Of good quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

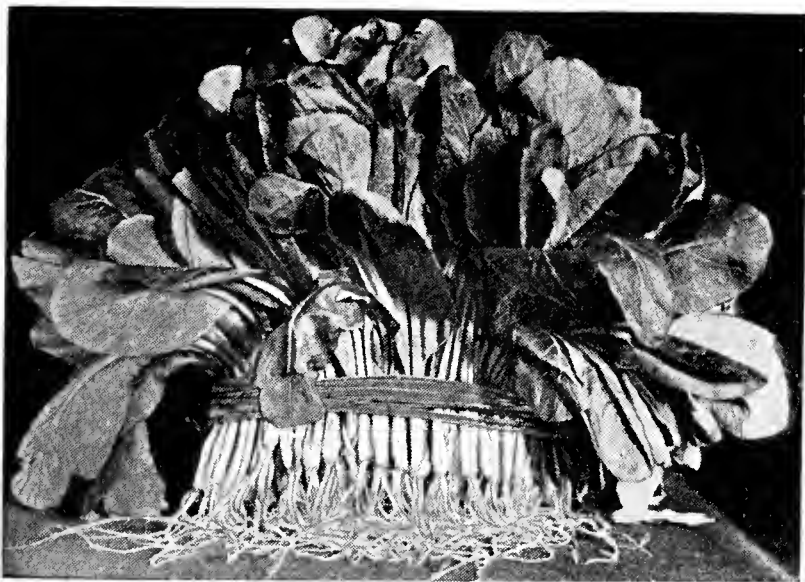
Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

KILGORE'S FLORIDA BROAD-LEAF. (60 days.) Plants are rather tall and upright, producing considerable more leaf-growth than other varieties. When boiled, leaves are of excellent quality. This variety stays in condition without bolting to seed longer than other sorts, which makes it a valuable sort for spring planting in Florida.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

TENDERGREEN JAPANESE MUSTARD SPINACH. (30 days.) This variety in our trials at Plant City, Florida, has shown much promise. It is a very quick-growing, mild Mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The large, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, fairly smooth, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It ships well and the demand on the market is growing.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.



***Tendergreen Japanese Mustard Spinach**
A New Introduction Especially Adapted
to Florida and the South*

Our proving grounds are maintained for the purpose of proving to ourselves and our customers that our seeds are free from all mixture and produce absolutely true-to-type vegetables.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. (60 days.) Plants are vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are large, light green, much crumpled and frilled at the edges and very attractive in appearance. A very popular variety because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and slightly pungent flavor and crisp, tender texture.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

CHINESE SMOOTH-LEAF. (60 days.) A very desirable sort with large, light green, plain or smooth leaves. Grows to larger size than the curled varieties. The plant grows rapidly and is somewhat spreading in habit. The leaves are very tender, succulent, mild, and free of bitter taste.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

WHAT IS MEANT BY

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

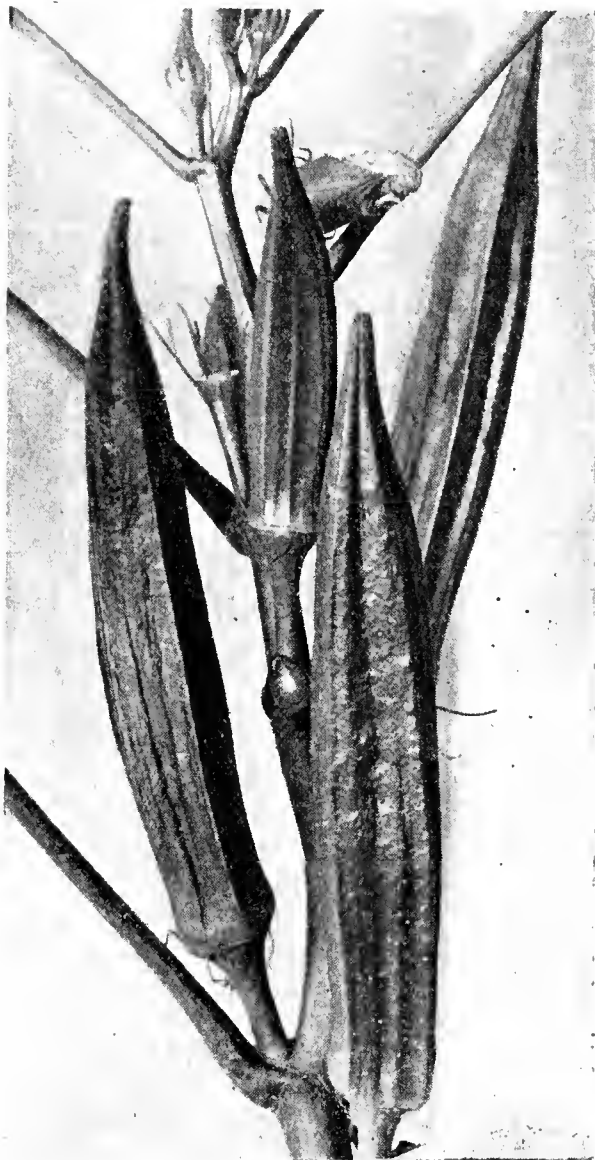
TRADE MARK

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are especially suited to Florida and the South. They are the result of over twenty-five years of careful study, experimentation, and testing, in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida and southern growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, re-selecting, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high-standard seed means greater vigor, productiveness, trueness to type, uniformity, and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds as in breeding fine live stock. It costs more to produce this high-quality seed and it is worth more to plant.

The best land, most expensive fertilizer, and most efficient labor will not give maximum returns unless you start with good seed. For best results, plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Perkins Long Green Okra

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida and the South where the young seed-pods are used in many different ways and are highly esteemed. It is a healthful vegetable and should be planted in every southern garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable southern vegetable.

Our Okra seed-growing fields are located, not in Florida, but in the upper South in order to insure earliness in maturity not found with seed grown further south. In addition, each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the earliest-maturing plants. Our seed-growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate all slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of Okra seed obtainable anywhere.

CULTURE. Okra can be planted any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to one stalk every 10 to 15 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE PERKINS LONG GREEN. (42 days.) To obtain maximum results with Okra, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed as with other crops. In our Bred-Rite Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed it is possible to produce. This is a very heavy producer, extremely early, and a sure money-maker when grown for market. The pods are long—frequently 9 to 10 inches—straight, slender, pointed, intense dark green, and they retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Our improved stock of this variety is extremely productive, the plants, which range from 5 to 6 feet in height, being literally covered with pods from the ground up.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

KILGORE'S LOW-BEARING LONG GREEN. (45 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, specially selected pure stock which we have developed for Florida growers. The plant is of dwarf growth, ranging from 2½ to 3 feet in height. The pods are set very close to the ground and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk, often developing 30 to 40 pods on a 3-foot plant. Pods are green, average 8 inches in length, are pointed, tender and of good quality. A very good shipper and ideal for home use.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

WHITE VELVET. (45 days.) This is an old standard variety in the South and is grown principally for home use and local market. We have an exceptionally true stock of this Okra. Plants grow to a height of 3½ feet, mature early, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, averaging about 7 inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are nearly white in color. The very best of all smooth white varieties.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

CUBAN OKRA. (45 days.) This variety was originated in Cuba where it is grown extensively during the rainy summer months, because of its ability to withstand heavy rains and water-logged soil. The plants range in height from 5 to 6 feet, are extremely productive, of short, (3 to 4 inches long) thick, perfectly straight and uniform pods slightly ridged, rather light green in color. A very good shipper and good keeper of a type desired on southern markets. This variety withstands poor growing conditions, especially heavy rains and wet soil better than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LADY FINGER. (45 days.) Plants range 5 to 6 feet high, extremely productive of small, straight, slender, uniform, dark green pods. Smaller and more slender than Perkins.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

ONION SETS

*Plant 6 to 8 bushels of Sets per acre.
One bushel weighs 32 pounds.*

Sets may be used to grow large onions, but they are usually planted for early green onions to bunch for market or for home use. Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Plant from September to March.

Onion set prices are F.O.B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

YELLOW DANVERS.

Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$3.75.

WHITE SILVERSKIN.

Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

ONION

**Sow 3 pounds in seed-bed to plant an acre,
or plant 5 pounds per acre in field.**

Onion seed deteriorates rapidly in southern climates, therefore, it is recommended not to order onion seed until ready to plant, and if not planted immediately keep it in some sealed container such as a sealed Mason jar in a dry place.

CULTURE. First plantings are made the beginning of September and are continued until March. In Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming very popular in Florida. Transplanting generally produces less splits and more first grade onions. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for onions, therefore Florida hammock, sandy loam, and low pine-lands are preferable. Almost any Florida soils, where not too high and dry, or too low and wet will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton per acre of high-grade fertilizer should be used.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

DOMESTIC SWEET SPANISH. (Riverside Strain.)

This is a domestic-grown strain of the Sweet Spanish. It has the general characteristics of the Imported Strain, but is not as well bred or as well adapted to Florida conditions as is the imported strain.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (Teneriffe Grown.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW BERMUDA. (Teneriffe Grown.) We have a superior strain of this standard variety, especially adapted to Florida conditions. Bulbs of light straw-yellow color, of medium size, flat, early in maturity. Flesh is very mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. We have the true Buckskin strain, noted for its exceptional keeping qualities. Bulbs are of medium size, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid, and the skin is very thick and chestnut brown in color. Rather strong in flavor, but a wonderful keeper in warm climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE. Exceptionally well adapted to Florida, very productive, of large, solid, semi-globe shaped onions of reddish color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

WHITE KEEPER. (NEW.) We are introducing this variety because of its wonderful keeping qualities for a white onion. The seed germinates a little slower and the plants grow more slowly than Bermudas. The onions are of medium size, semi-globe shape, of strong flavor making them good for cooking but not for salads. This variety resists thrips better than any other variety we know about. The very best white variety to grow where it is desired to keep the onions throughout the summer in the south.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

Kilgore Agencies in The West Indies: Havana, Cuba; Nassau, Bahamas; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Kingston, Jamaica



Kilgore's New Long White Bunching
Ideal for early green onions

KILGORE'S NEW LONG WHITE BUNCHING. This new onion has been developed especially to satisfy the demand for a type that develops long, white green onions of attractive appearance when bunched, and of mild sweet quality. This variety makes a very long stem, pure white in color, nearly twice as large as ordinary bunching onions, and without the slightest trace of a bulb. These onions grow in clusters, 3 to 5 onions being on one plant. Ideal for early green onions; of exceptionally attractive appearance and splendid edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

PARSLEY

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row, or 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and it often takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand.

DOUBLE MOSS CURLED. (90 days.)

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

PARSNIP

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row.

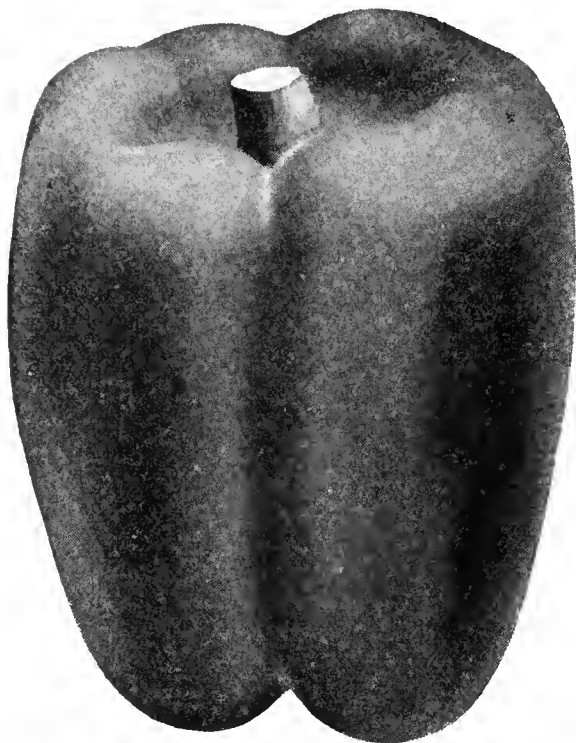
CULTURE. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN. (120 days.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



*Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant
A Kilgore Introduction*

We have specialized in pepper seed for many years, and we challenge any one to furnish better pepper seed for Florida and the South.

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

Hammock or muck land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop, although any medium-good soil, properly fertilized, will grow good Peppers.

CULTURE. Plants are started in seed-beds. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are started in cloth-covered beds. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August; for a long-season winter crop on the East Coast, plant in September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County and other Florida West Coast sections, sow in November.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is wet or cold. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every twenty days until at least a ton has been used.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Pepper seed has given the best results for many years in Florida. Our stocks are selected for early maturity, high yield, and trueness to type, and are thoroughly tested in our Plant City, Fla., proving grounds.

Pyrox is the very best spray for pepper plants, as it will stick perfectly to the smooth foliage. We recommend its use regularly to control rust and other diseases. *It is desirable to treat pepper seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.*

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA GIANT. (120 days.) This variety produces an abundant yield of large heavy fruits over a long period. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater and Colossal Ruby King, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. They produce over a much longer season than does World Beater, and stand adverse conditions better than other varieties.

Florida Giant bears its young fruit upright, not pendant like World Beater and most other peppers. It makes much heavier pods than other sorts, averaging over 60 pounds per crate in weight compared to other varieties which range from 42 to 44 pounds per crate. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 5 to 5½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. We highly recommend this pepper as one especially suited to Florida and southern growing conditions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

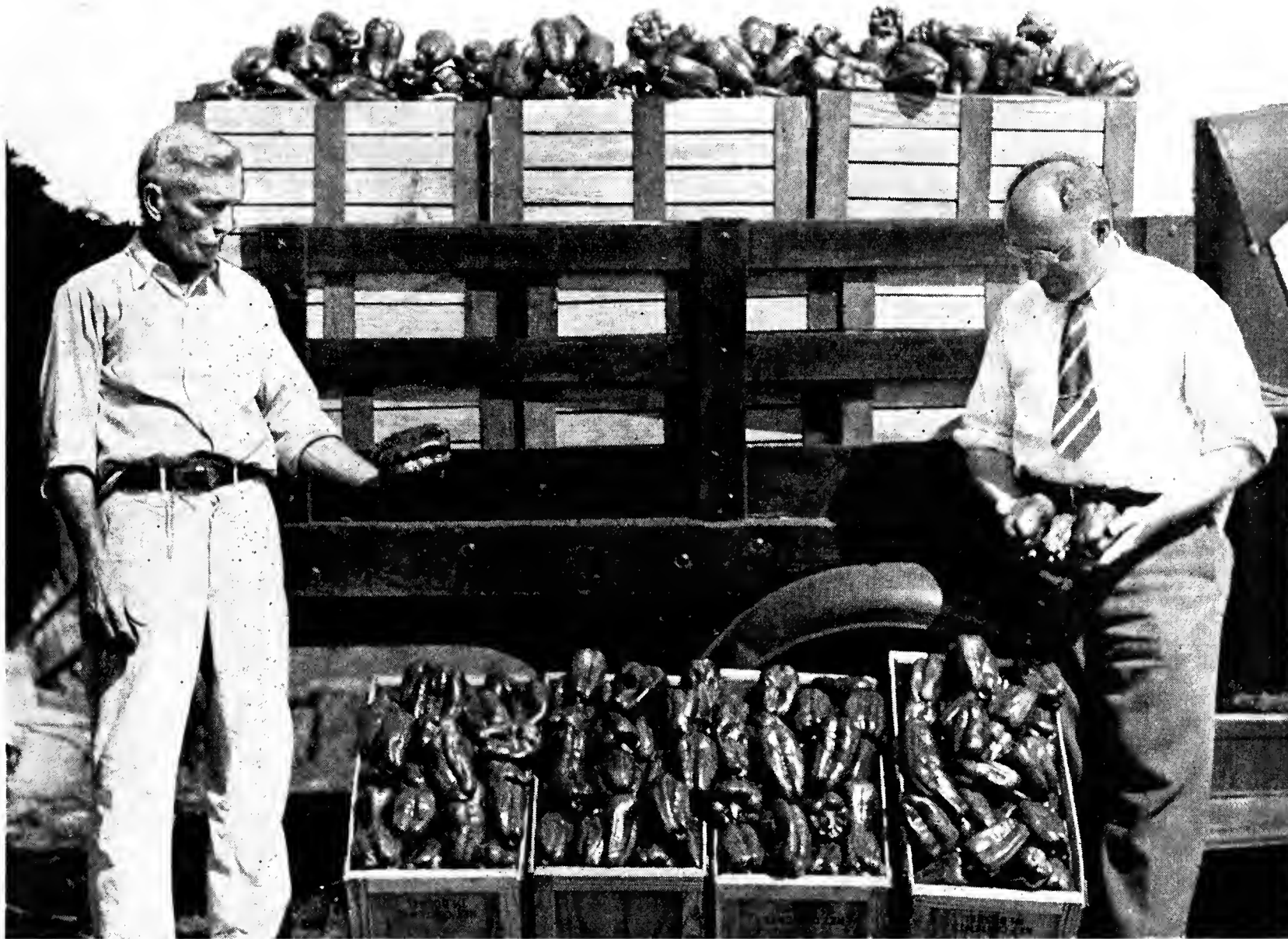
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE WORLD BEATER. (115 days.) This is the genuine World Beater and is not like stocks generally sold under that name. It is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the longer form and earliness of Ruby King with the size of Chinese Giant. A great deal of breeding and selection has been done to bring this superior stock to its present high standard of perfection, as to uniformity, trueness to type and high yield. Our stock is very productive, the strong, vigorous plants often producing twenty-four marketable peppers, which are pendant but held well above the soil. It matures a big crop very early, the fruits being 5 inches long by 3½ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom end, slightly elongated, with four lobes. The fruits are large, meaty, of very attractive market appearance, and of excellent shipping quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite World Beater

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds



Kilgore's Colossal Ruby King Peppers grown by Mr. G. D. Wyse at Pompano, Florida

KILGORE'S COLOSSAL RUBY KING. (110 days.) This improved strain of the Ruby King variety possesses all of the good characteristics of that standard variety, and produces much larger size and somewhat thicker meated fruits. It is rapidly gaining in popularity in the large pepper growing sections of Florida. It is a long season pepper, and when planted in the fall, will bear throughout the winter and spring in south Florida. We have not only selected for uniformity and trueness to type, but have developed in this stock one of the highest yielding and longest producing Ruby Kings available. The plants are very early, productive, and of compact, upright growth. The fruits are pendant, averaging 5 to 6 inches in length, and 3 to 4 inches in width, with very broad shoulders and tapering to three points. Flesh is exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. This is one of the most profitable varieties to grow for market, it being an extremely heavy yielder of large size, fancy fruits, which pack and ship exceedingly well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED COLOSSAL. (110 days.) This is a highly improved stock of Colossal Pepper which has been carefully proved and tested, and we are confident there is no better on the market. The plant is upright in growth, very hardy and produces a heavy crop of large fruits over a much longer period than other strains. The fruits are very large, thick fleshed, sweet, three and four-pronged, and average slightly longer than the World Beater. This is one of the most satisfactory main-crop peppers, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to southern growers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

We pride ourselves on having developed the finest strains of pepper seed for Florida and the South. It has taken years of breeding and selection to develop these fine strains.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RUBY GIANT. (115 days.) The plant grows upright and is of very vigorous growth, it being somewhat more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions better than most varieties of this type. The fruits are similar to World Beater in shape, being large, four lobed, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (125 days.) Somewhat similar to our Florida Giant, but is a little later in maturing, not quite as productive, and the fruits, which are borne upright, are not as long and smooth, but have a tendency to be short and blocky, averaging 4 to 4½ inches in length and about the same diameter. Flesh thick and firm, making it an excellent shipping type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

NEAPOLITAN (Italian). (105 days.) This is an extremely early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in great demand among Italian people. The plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Three lobed, yellowish green in color, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

ANAHEIM CHILI (Hot). (120 days.) A popular, hot, pungent variety. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

ENGLISH or GARDEN PEAS

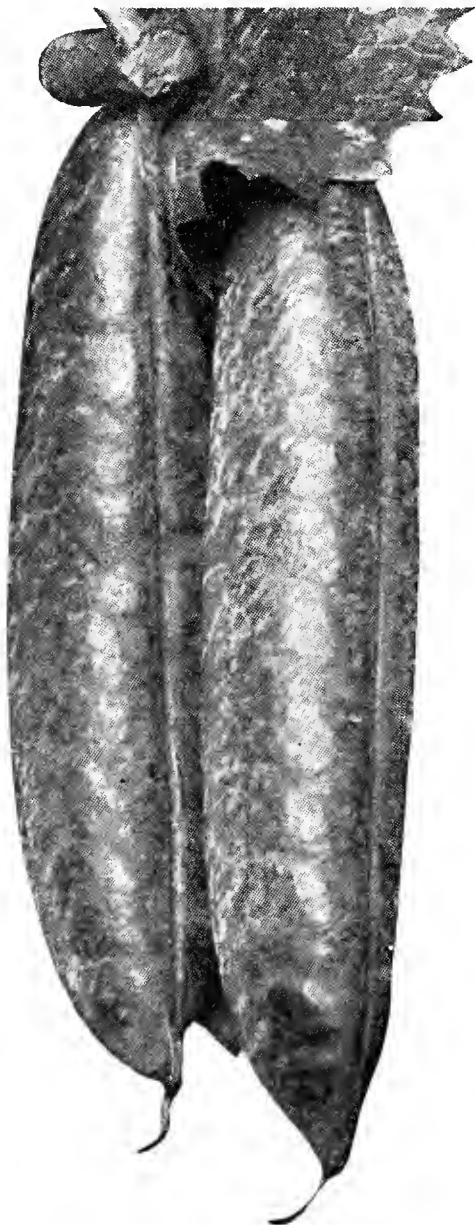
Plant 1 bushel per acre in single rows; 1½ bushels per acre in double rows.

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type, being tested in our Plant City, Florida, proving grounds.

Although there are hundreds of distinct varieties of English or Garden Peas, we list only a few which we have found particularly well-adapted to southern growing conditions, and on which few varieties we have concentrated our efforts in an endeavor to maintain stocks second to none for the South. Our plant breeders are continually improving the varieties we list by using pedigreed stocks in the production of our seed crops.

CULTURE. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and then only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. If frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give the plants an application of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Sowing in double rows is a good plan, as they will support each other. Have rows 2½ to 4 feet apart and drop peas 1 to 2 inches apart in the row. Use a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Mammoth-Podded Dwarf Stratagem

KILGORE'S WINNER. (52 days.) This variety was introduced by us several years ago, and it becomes more popular each season. It is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green, vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods, containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

THOMAS LAXTON. (55 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2½ to 3 feet, and are very productive. The medium green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LITTLE MARVEL. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety especially well adapted to Florida muck soils, where it is a sure cropper with well filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are loaded with straight, round, blunt, very dark green plump pods about three inches long, well filled with seven to eight tender peas. Our stock of this variety is uniformly true to type.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORES' IMPROVED DWARF TELEPHONE. (60 days.) A large podded, highly productive sort, resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease. Vines are light green, stocky and bunched. Pods single and double, medium light green, slightly curved, broad, pointed and very attractive, containing eight to ten peas of excellent quality. Our strain is unsurpassed in size and appearance of pods.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

LAXTONIAN. (55 days.) This variety is quite popular wherever grown. The plant is a dwarf grower, about 18 to 20 inches tall, rather coarse, vigorous and productive. Does well on sandy loam soils, but blasts on muck soils. It is early, producing large, (4½ inches long), broad, slightly curved, dark green, pointed pods, well filled with seven to eight large, succulent peas. A very desirable sort for market or home use.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. (55 days.) One of the earliest and best of the large podded wrinkled peas. The medium dark green vines grow sixteen to eighteen inches high. The handsome pods are very large, 4½ to 5 inches long, and about ¾ inch wide, curved and pointed, dark green in color, and are well filled with seven to nine large, sweet and delicious peas.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH-PODDED DWARF STRATAGEM. (New.) (58 days.) This new variety has been bred especially for shippers. It is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and produces dark green, stocky, vigorous vines, averaging about 26 inches tall. Unexcelled in pod size. Pods are nearly twice as long as Little Marvels, ranging from 5½ to 6½ inches in length, round, dark green, plump, pointed, curved at the tip and contain eight to ten large succulent peas. Every southern grower of peas should give this new variety a trial this season.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c.

KILGORE'S SEED POTATOES

Plant 600 pounds per acre in three to four foot rows.



Kilgore's State Certified Red Bliss or Triumph Seed Potatoes

State certification is a system of official inspection which guarantees the grading of potato seed stock. This insures planting seed potatoes having a high degree of freedom from disease, and that are true to name, free from varietal mixture, and are produced by vigorous, healthy plants possessing high yielding qualities. It further means that the seed potatoes must be graded for size and freedom from mechanical injuries. State Certified seed costs a little more, but growers have found from experience that it pays well to use only State Certified in preference to ordinary seed potatoes of doubtful source, history and quality.

CULTURE. The fall and early spring crop should be planted from September 1 to March 1; the bulk of the spring crop in south and central Florida between January 1st and February 15th; the more northern part of the state planting heavy a little later. Plant in rows three to four feet apart, dropping a seed piece every twelve to fifteen inches in the row. If weather is cool, plant seed four inches deep; if warm, six inches deep. In cutting the seed leave two or three good eyes to each seed piece. Using a large seed piece will insure a stronger plant. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven to eight days before planting. Use from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes.

KILGORE'S STATE CERTIFIED RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH. (75 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This standard variety is most popular with Florida truckers especially in Central and South Florida. It is extra early, of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape.

Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

PUMPKIN

Plant 1 pound per acre.

CULTURE. Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in the corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH. (75 days.) This is one of the largest-growing varieties. It is of fine table quality and a very good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SMALL SUGAR. (65 days.) A small, sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and for general table use.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

CORNFIELD. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock-feed.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. (70 days.) a green-striped sort that is excellent for pies and baking and is a very good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

RADISH

Plant 4 pounds per acre, or 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.



*Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe Radish
Unsurpassed in Color and Uniformity*

CULTURE. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to 2 inches in the row. For best results, a rich, loose, moist, sandy loam soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be of the best quality. *Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected, transplanted roots.*

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (21 days.) We have a perfected stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is one of the very earliest of all sorts; roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a very small top. They are always crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright scarlet color. In great demand on all markets.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED. (21 days.) A superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long white Radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP OR CINCINNATI MARKET. (25 days.) An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for the South. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade.

CULTURE. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and may be divided for a crop the second year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

SALSIFY

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Drill seed in rows 1½ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy soil. Plant in Florida from October to March.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. (120 days.) This is an improved type, producing larger, thicker, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Roots range from 6 to 8 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in thickness. This vegetable is sometimes called "vegetable oyster" because when the roots are cooked they have somewhat of an oyster flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

*Sow 3 to 4 pounds in seed beds for an acre of plants,
or plant 5 to 6 pounds per acre in field.*

CULTURE. Plant in the fall in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 inches in the row. Rhubarb does best in well-drained fertile soil, rich in humus, and is especially well adapted to well-drained muck soil.

LINNAEUS. (125 days.) This variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor and with attractive red color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel or Florida Cranberry)

This plant is of great value for Florida and the South and its cultivation should be extended. The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam, which is claimed to be superior to Guava jelly. The plant grows rapidly when the ground is warm, resists drouth and is very ornamental and useful. Every southern garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

CULTURE. Plant seed in the field in March and April in Florida, when danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm, spacing rows six feet apart and thinning to about four feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

SPINACH

No vegetable makes more nutritious "greens" than Spinach. It contains an abundance of health-producing vitamins and is also very rich in iron, which is so much needed for the blood system. Bloomsdale is a desirable variety for winter use, but New Zealand Spinach does better in hot weather.

CULTURE FOR BLOOMSDALE SPINACH. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. May be planted broadcast, thinning plants to stand about 10 by 10 inches apart. Plant 1 ounce of seed per hundred feet of row or 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast.

CULTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for twenty-four hours to hasten germination. Plant seed in rows two feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart in the row. Plant three to four pounds of seed per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BLOOMSDALE. (35 days.) Our re-selected strain of this variety is the very best obtainable, disease-resistant, early, and hardy. The plant is of rapid, upright growth, very thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad and crumpled or blistered. This is the best winter variety and a great favorite with southern shippers.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

NEW ZEALAND. (55 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Florida garden as a summer vegetable.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



Prize Winning Display at the 1936 Florida Strawberry Festival

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds produce crops that invariably win prizes at the Florida State Fair and other southern fairs each year, because with years of breeding and selection behind Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, they are sure to produce the best that can be grown.

FOR PRIZE WINNING CROPS

PLANT

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

SQUASH

BUSH VARIETIES

Plant 2 pounds per acre of bush varieties and 1 pound per acre of running varieties.

Squashes exhibit greater variation in plant and fruit character and hybridize or cross and become mixed more readily in seed production than any other vegetable. Consequently, squashes are given special care and attention in our breeding grounds in the north and west. Pedigreed lines are established by covering buds on most desirable plants with bags to control pollination and prevent crossing. Market seed is grown from these pedigreed lines in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. In this way we are able to supply our customers with uniformly true-to-type strains of squash seed.

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the row; running varieties should be planted 6 by 8 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, during January, February, and March; in fall, from August until October. The early Squash brings the big money.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (48 days.)

This is the most popular variety and most extensively grown variety in Florida and the South. This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck except in size and earliness. The fruit is smaller, with a thinner neck, and matures slightly earlier. Its rich golden yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand in southern markets. Our stock of this variety is exceedingly prolific, and absolutely true to type.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (50 days.)

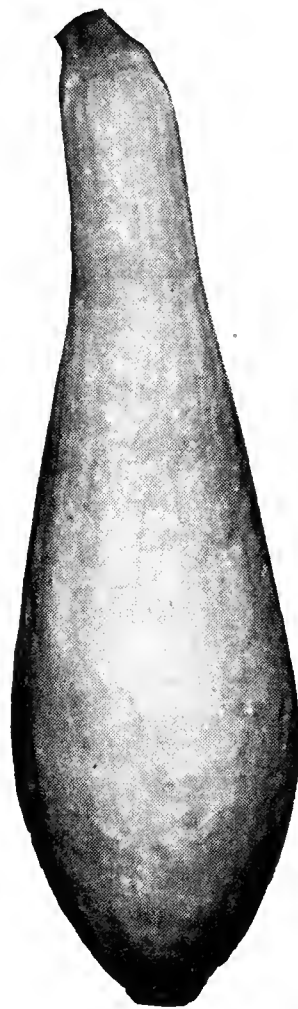
As the name implies, the fruits are large, with a rather thick neck. The vines are of bush type and grow vigorously. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance. It is not quite as prolific, and somewhat later and larger fruited than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

COCOZELLE. (*Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow.*)

(50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow type. The fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, dark green in color. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Giant Yellow

Summer

Straightneck

A distinct

improvement

on the Crookneck strain

as it packs to better

advantage for

shipping.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (50 days.)

Similar to Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck except with a straight instead of a curved neck, making it easier to pack. Its deep, rich, orange color makes a demand for it on any market.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

BLACK ZUCCHINI. (50 days.) An improved strain of short, thick Italian Vegetable Marrow, producing fruits similar in size and shape to regular Zucchini, but with a very dark green, almost black color. Our stock is uniformly true to type.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ZUCCHINI. (*Short Thick Gray Italian Vegetable Marrow.*) (50 days.) This variety of the Italian Vegetable Marrow type produces fruit rather short, thick, and blocky, ranging from 7 to 9 inches in length, light green in color, mottled with gray, giving the fruits a greenish-gray appearance.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Cocozelle Squash, or Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow
A typical specimen of Kilgore's stock grown in our Proving Grounds

BUSH VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY WHITE BUSH. (*Patty Pan type.*) (48 days.) This is a very popular type of Squash for shipment to northern markets. The fruits are flat but deep, with scalloped edges and measure about 8 inches across by 3 inches through. It is very early and can be shipped about seven weeks after planting. Our stock is extremely prolific and true to type.

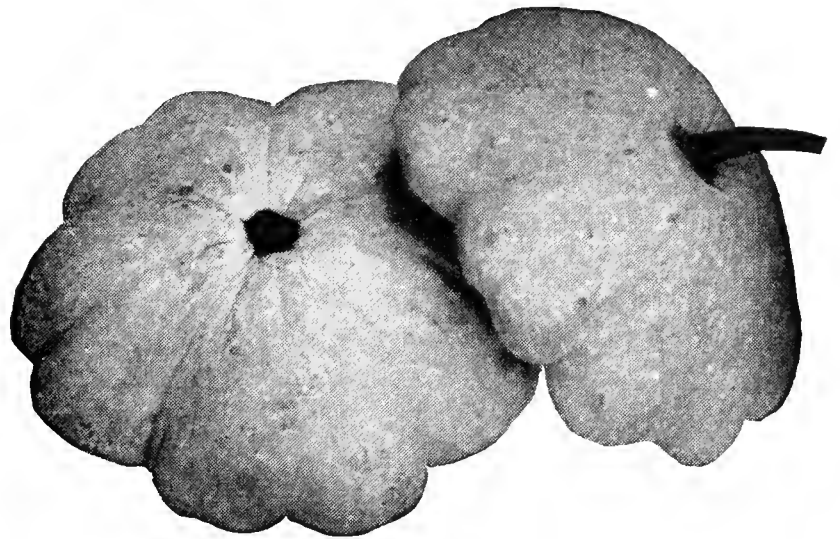
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. (*Patty Pan type.*) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one third larger. It is slightly later and not quite as prolific as Early White Bush.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC. (*Patty Pan type.*) (42 days.) Earliest of the *Patty Pan* type and probably the earliest of all squash varieties. Extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, not scalloped, and of a silvery gray color. The fruits are much deeper and thicker than White Bush.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.



Early White Bush

RUNNING VARIETIES

The running varieties of squash are distinct from the bush varieties—the vines run 10 to 12 feet, and the squashes weigh from 2 to 12 pounds. With running varieties, the fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem, being careful to avoid bruising. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully. They are claimed to be much richer in flavor than bush squashes.

GREEN HUBBARD. (110 days.) This is a running variety that is very productive and vigorous. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its orange flesh is very fine and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

BOSTON MARROW. (110 days.) A running variety with vines very sturdy and prolific. The fruit is shaped very much like the Hubbard, but is of light lemon-yellow color. Its flesh is very sweet and fine-grained, making it very good for cooking. The tough rind makes it a good keeper and a good shipper.

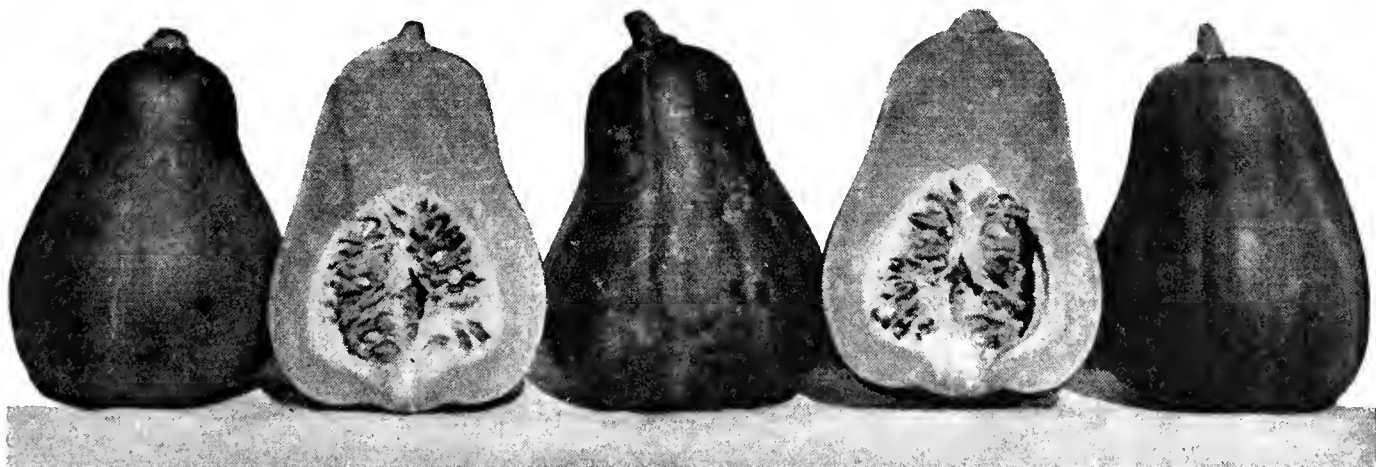
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

TABLE QUEEN. (NEW) (60 days.) This is a new type of Squash and, although belonging to the running sorts, it is as early as the bush types and should become very popular. Its very dark green fruit is small, weighing about 2 pounds, and is about 6 to 8 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, with the sides deeply ridged. Its flesh is very fine and sweet. When halved and baked, it will serve two people nicely. It is also a very good keeper and shipper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

AFRICAN SQUASH. (NEW) (100 days.) This new squash has been thoroughly tested by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station for the last four years, and as a result of their trials it is being recommended for Florida. The Experiment Station first distributed samples of seed in the Spring of 1936. This squash is exceptionally well suited for Florida and Southern conditions. One of the outstanding characteristics of this new squash is that it appears to be very resistant to all types of insects which commonly attack squash in the South. The Florida Experiment Station does not claim that this squash is immune to stem borer, but it does claim the plant has not been injured by stem borer or certain other insects in their experimental plantings during the past three years. Furthermore, the vines seem to be resistant to the various diseases to which squash is subject. The vines of this squash are long, and of the running type, and are very prolific. The fruits are very edible either as baked squash or made into pies. It has a flavor somewhat like the sweet potato. The flesh is very thick and of a cream or salmon color. The seed cavity is small, residing at the bottom or blossom end of the fruit. It ranges in size from 3 to 10 lbs. The fruits are bell shaped, with a smooth and thin rind, but show slight sutures toward full maturity. The rind is of a dark green color. It keeps exceptionally well under Florida conditions. By producing and storing this squash, you can provide a vegetable for summer use when it is difficult to grow fresh vegetables in Florida. It is claimed to be much more nutritious than the bush or summer squashes. Because of its origin, it having been first discovered in Africa, this variety was given the name of African Squash, and because of the bell shape of the fruit it is sometimes called African Bell. This new squash should be given a trial by every Florida grower.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



African Squash

A new variety resistant to insects and diseases, and especially adapted to Southern Growing Conditions

TOMATO

Sow ¼ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant ½ pound per acre in field.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us up North, are especially developed and selected for Florida and southern conditions. We maintain that our Tomato seed cannot be surpassed for southern conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over 25 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida and Southern Tomato growers. Our Tomato seed-growing fields in the Middle West and West are inspected under our personal supervision, and selections are made for earliness, high yield, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

CULTURE. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows four to five feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 lbs. per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row, or twelve to eighteen inches in the row if staked.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are begun during July and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop, plantings are made in July, August and September. Frequent spraying with Pyrox, starting in the seed bed, is desirable to prevent blight and other diseases. If aphids give trouble add Black Leaf 40 to the Pyrox.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S CROWN-SELECTED MARGLOBE. (95 days.) After many years of very expensive pedigree and selection work, the Kilgore Seed Company offers this superior stock of Marglobe tomato seed. Special pains are taken by our plant-breeder to select fruits from the most ideal plants of this specially developed stock. Seed is saved from only those plants which show the greatest vigor and trueness to type, and which develop an abundance of large-sized, globe-shaped fruits of early maturity. Where all of these factors measure up to the standard of Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe, fruit from only the crown setting is saved from a small percentage of the plants which produce only smooth fruits, absolutely free of ridges, growth-cracks, and large blossom-scars or navels. The seeds of this stock are not only larger, but are put through a special warehousing and screening operation to make the sample of absolutely uniform large size, which means quick, uniform, high germination and rapid, vigorous growth. This large crown-selected seed will not only produce enormous yields of perfect-shaped, large, fancy fruits, but will produce the major portion of the crop earlier than will other stocks of this variety.

When a crop is grown from Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe seed, there can be no question about the result because this seed is the best that most modern scientific methods of seed breeding have yet developed.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

KILGORE'S EXTRA-SELECTED GLOBE. (92 days.) This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than many other strains of the Globe variety. Its smooth, perfectly globe-shaped fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This extra-selected strain produces a very high percentage of large, fancy fruits, even on the top hands.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S CROWN-SELECTED GLOBE. (90 days.) The seed stock from which this seed is reproduced has required many years of careful breeding and selecting. When the fruits are fully ripe in the seed growing fields, our plant breeder selects only those plants showing early maturity, productiveness, and vigorous, true to type plant growth. Seed is saved only from these specially selected plants which produce all large size and perfect, smooth, deep globe-shaped fruits, and then only from fruits on the crown set or first hand. This is a very expensive, tedious and laborious task, but it results in quicker and more uniform germination of seed, more luxuriant plant growth, and abundant production of fancy fruit. If you want the very best, plant Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe Tomato seed.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

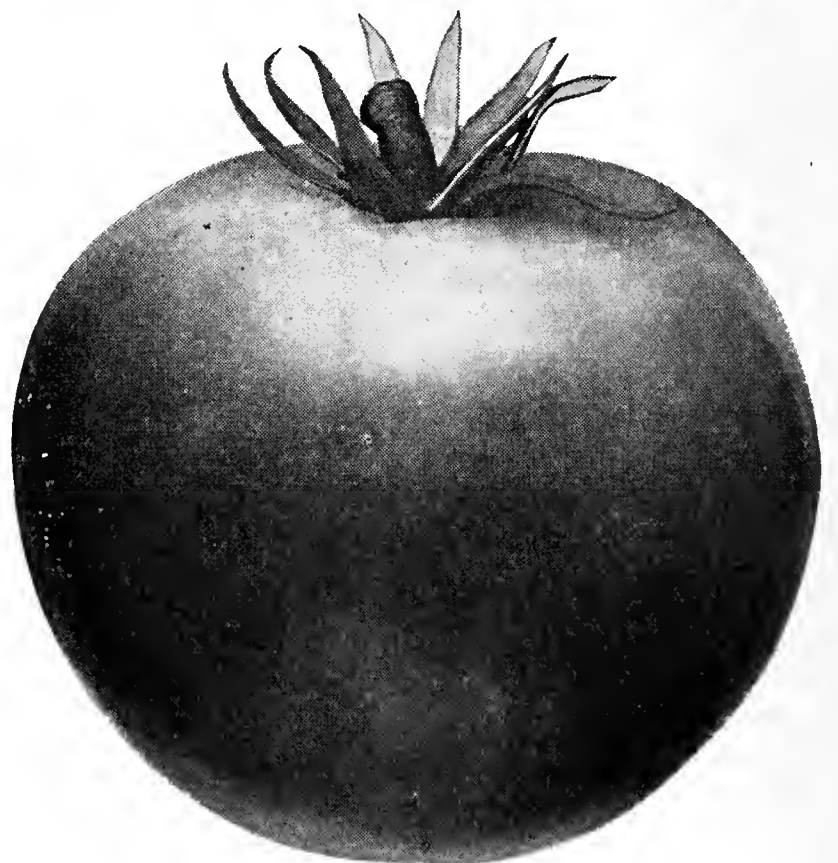
KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MARGLOBE. (98 days.) By field-tests throughout the East Coast of Florida, and other Tomato growing sections of the State, Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe has proved to be one of the best and most desirable types for Florida growers. This is due, apparently, to several reasons: it is more free of navel and large blossom-end scars; the ridging at the stem end is practically eliminated, which means smoother and more fancy fruit, as this ridging usually produces growth-cracks and ill-shaped fruit. The fruit ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color.

Another desirable feature of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the open character of plant-growth. We have practically eliminated the bunching habit which is so prevalent in some other stocks, and which makes it difficult to harvest fruit and to spray for control of insects and diseases. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe develops plants with fruit-clusters close together, making for more fruit for a given length of plant and thus for higher yields.

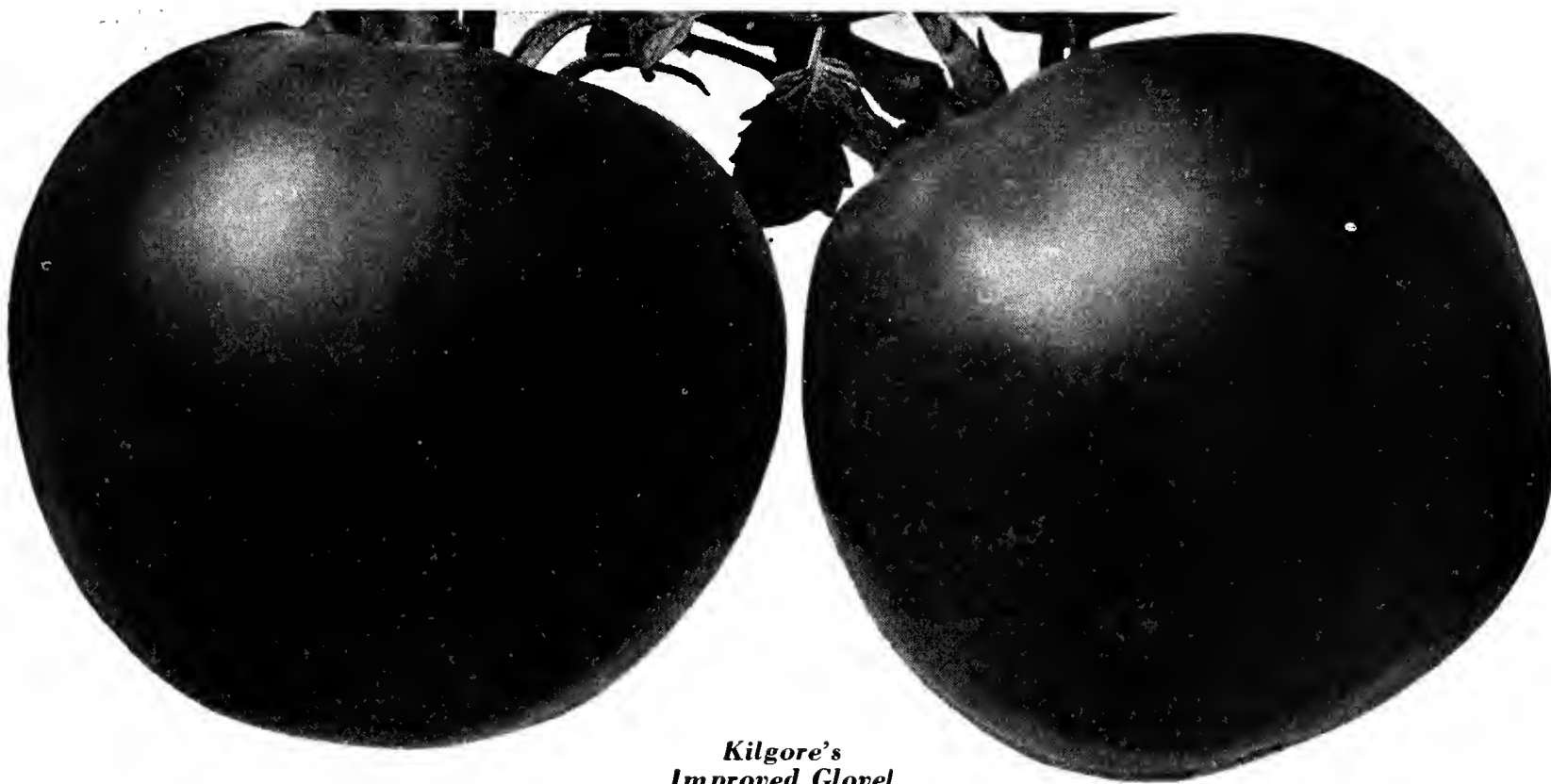
Growers all over Florida claim Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the smoothest, prettiest Marglobe of any. This means fancy fruit which results in fancy prices.

Our Bred-Rite Marglobe seed stock came originally from the United States Department of Agriculture. The outstanding claim of merit for Marglobe is resistance to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt disease.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe



**Kilgore's
Improved Glovel**

An Outstanding New Tomato Variety Developed Especially for Florida

FLETCHER'S SPECIAL. (New) (90 days.) Awarded special mention All-America Selections in 1935.

A variety certainly must be outstanding to be awarded the honor of "Special Mention" in the All-America trials of new varieties, which contain hundreds of new vegetable varieties each year, which are thoroughly tested in ten different sections of the United States by some of the most critical members of the seed trade.

Fletcher's Special was first discovered by us in 1931 as an individual sport plant in a field of globe tomatoes grown on the farm of two of Florida's pioneer tomato growers, Clarence and George Fletcher at Brighton, Florida. Every globe plant in the field was destroyed by nail head rust disease, whereas this individual plant did not show a trace of nail head rust or any other disease. Seed taken from this individual plant was planted in the Kilgore Seed Company trial grounds at Plant City, Florida, where for several generations selections were made from a few of the very best individual plants, until 1935 when we felt we had the strain developed and fixed, we entered a composite sample of the seed produced the previous season in the All-America trials. This past season we had this strain tested and tried in different sections of Florida where it showed phenomenal promise. It having been awarded special mention in the All-America trials, is concrete evidence that this tomato is not only adapted to Florida and Southern conditions, but to a wide variety of conditions and that it is an outstanding development.

The vine growth is vigorous, with a tendency to spread out. It makes a more open growth with smaller leaves than Marglobe. The fruit is a very deep globe shape, having a tendency toward elongation. It produces large sized fruits throughout the season. The fruit is much smoother and larger than Marglobe, and of a deeper globe shape, ripening uniformly to a beautiful deep red. It is very heavy and meaty with small seed cavities, which makes it resistant to puffiness and an ideal long distance shipper. In our comparative trials we have found this variety is practically immune to nail head rust and is an exceedingly heavy producer of large, fancy, globe-shaped fruits, outyielding Marglobe and other varieties.

This newest and most outstanding development in Tomato varieties is worthy of an extensive trial by every Florida and Southern tomato grower.

Limited supply of seed available.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$12.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED GLOVEL. (New.) (92 days.) Seed supply very limited. This new variety of shipping tomato was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station co-operating. It is the result of a cross between Globe and Marvel, having the same parentage as Marglobe, but it is not a selection from Marglobe. It is a few days earlier than Marglobe. The vine growth is vigorous and decidedly more open than Marglobe, making it easy to spray and to pick the fruit. The fruit is of deep globe shape, firm, smooth, and notably free from growth cracks, and ripens to a pink color. In the green-wrap stage Glovel is slightly darker green than globe, but somewhat lighter than Marglobe. Tested at the Homestead, Fla., Experiment station during the last four seasons, Glovel has consistently outyielded other standard commercial varieties and maintains its large size in successive pickings. It is highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and to nailhead rust. Because of its adaptability to Florida where it was originated, and because of its splendid showing in commercial test plantings on the lower east coast of Florida during the past four years, this variety should be given a trial by every Florida Tomato Grower.

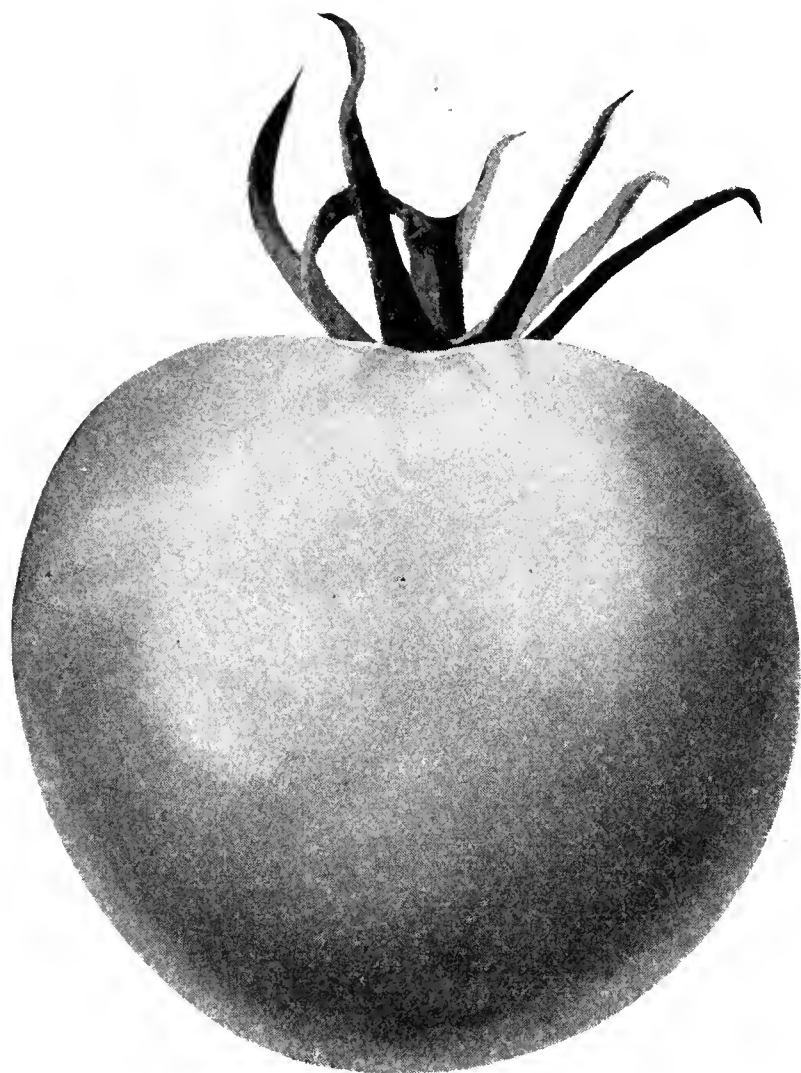
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED GROTHEN RED GLOBE. (87 days.) This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety well adapted to old tomato land. The plants are of open growth, with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 10 days earlier than Marglobe, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A very heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens up slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Exceedingly high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE COOPER'S SPECIAL SELF-TOPPER. (92 days.) This is a very heavy producer of extremely early globe-shaped fruits. We have made special selections to increase the size and the percentage of fancy fruits. The plants are hardy, and are loaded with fine, solid, smooth fruits which ripen to a beautiful pink color. This variety requires low, moist land with heavy applications of fertilizer to make large size, fancy fruits.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.



Kilgore's New Floriglobe

KILGORE'S NEW FLORIGLOBE. (95 days.) This is a new wilt-resistant, pink Marglobe. Our strain of this has been especially developed for uniformity, freedom from cracking, smoothness at the stem end, and for a deep globe shape. The plant is a vigorous grower, and very heavy cropper of large sized, fancy fruits, which ripen to a deep pink. We have bred this strain to be surprisingly free from growth cracks. We have had glowing reports from growers on the East Coast of Florida who tested this strain last season. Don't fail to give it a trial.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER. (90 days.) The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the good qualities of both parent varieties. Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, a week to ten days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep attractive red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE BRYAN'S SELF-TOPPER. (90 days.) Plants set fruit very heavily in clusters at every joint to the tip end of the vines. Bryan Self-Topper fruit is of pink color, large, solid, smooth, globe-shaped, and with a very small seed cavity. Requires moist rich soil for best results.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

CLARK'S EARLY. (85 days.) This variety is exceedingly popular in Texas. It is an early maturing, semi-globe shaped tomato, very smooth, firm, and of large size, ripening to a beautiful deep red color. The plant stands up well under adverse conditions. Its high yield of fancy, early fruits, along with its good shipping quality, make it a very desirable variety to grow.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE, IMPROVED. (95 days.) This is an improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety which variety has been popular throughout the Gulf states for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits. The fruits hold their large size and globe-shape until the last pickings.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

BREAK O'DAY. (90 days.) An early variety producing heavy crops of large, smooth globular, meaty, red fruits. Break O'Day is resistant to wilt, nail-head rust, and is also quite free from fruit cracking. The plants are rather weak and spreading in growth, of open character, with very small leaves.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

REDFIELD BEAUTY. (92 days.) A popular southern tomato for both home gardens and local markets. Vine is of vigorous growth, and bears over a very long season. Fruits are of globe shape, ripen to a beautiful deep purple, and are very firm and meaty. A most desirable variety for southern gardens.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

JUNE PINK. (88 days.) This is the earliest pink-fruited variety. Fruits are of medium size. They are solid and meaty, set in clusters of five to seven or more. The vine is open and does not make a heavy growth.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

JOHN BAER. (92 days.) This is an exceedingly fine tomato. It is one of the very earliest, smooth, red, globe-shaped tomatoes grown, of excellent flavor and productivity.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

GULF STATE MARKET. (92 days.) The smooth fruits are globe-shaped, solid, meaty, and have a thick skin, making them ideal for shipping. Of large size, producing a high percentage of fancies.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

PONDEROSA. (Brimmer.) (110 days.) A very large pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

These pretty little tomatoes are useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and for ornaments or novelties. They grow in large clusters. The vines are rather long and slender and produce an astonishing number of fruits.

RED PEAR. (88 days.) Small pear-shaped fruits about an inch in diameter. Sweet and of wonderful flavor and will keep a long time.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW PEAR. (88 days.) Small fruits of the same shape and size as Red Pear, but of yellow color. Unexcelled for preserves.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

TURNIP

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

We list only the types that are best suited to Florida and Southern soils and growing conditions. For best quality grow Turnips rapidly.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart. Thin early, because any over-crowding will result in rough, slow-growing, poorly flavored roots. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida. Rutabagas are best known as a late fall and winter crop.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S TOKYO MARKET. (35 days.) This variety is extremely early in maturing, producing very beautiful, attractive, white, globe-shaped roots, with a very fine tap root. Foliage grows upright, is louse resistant, but not as luxuriant and heavy as Japanese Foliage turnip. Where a very early, uniform, pure white, globe-shaped turnip is desired, Toyko Market is the very best variety to plant. Our special stock of this variety is exceedingly uniform, all the roots being of similar shape and maturing about the same time, which makes it an ideal variety to grow for market. The roots are of exceptionally fine quality, and of exceedingly attractive appearance.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S EARLY FLORIDA. (35 days.) We have an exceptionally fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

JAPANESE FOLIAGE TURNIP. (Shogoin or Louse-resistant.) (50 days.) A louse-resistant foliage turnip from Japan, which we are offering because of extremely promising results we have secured with it in our Proving Grounds. This turnip resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright-growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in the South. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are extremely large, thick, very succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S EARLIEST WHITE FLAT. (42 days.) An early foliage turnip developed in Japan. It produces very delicate, smooth, high quality foliage for greens and matures considerably earlier than Japanese Foliage turnip. The foliage grows upright, making it louse resistant and easy to clean for greens. The root is white in color, flat in shape, and develops very early. It may be grown for both foliage and roots, and as a result of our trials is highly recommended where a very early foliage turnip with delicate, high quality, flat, white roots are desired.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) The roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are white, colored a beautiful purple or red above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown extensively in the South for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

WHITE GLOBE. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (42 days.) A very early, flat, pure white, smooth turnip, of medium size and fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

RUTABAGA

AMERICAN IMPROVED RUTABAGA. (90 days.) The very finest Purple Top Rutabaga grown. The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not hard and stringy. For table and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.



Japanese Foliage Turnip

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound per acre.

Our Bred-Rite watermelon seed stocks are produced by an expert seed grower and not by a commercial grower or shipper. Not a single melon is sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite Seed Growing Fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest and best that can be secured anywhere.

CULTURE. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. New land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting the seed in hills 8 feet apart each way. Seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made two or three weeks later.

For earlier melons try *Hotkaps*. (See page 57.)

Prices quoted on Watermelon seed are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE DIXIE QUEEN. (NEW.) (90 days.) This sensational new introduction is destined to become one of the South's leading shipping melons. It possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, good size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round or square-shaped fruits average 35 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The flavor is the finest and sweetest to be found in any melon. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. The strong, sturdy vines produce an exceedingly large number of uniform, medium size melons, outyielding most other varieties grown for market or home use. This outstanding variety is destined to become one of the most popular watermelons for market growers as well as for home use.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE STONE MOUNTAIN. (95 days.) This is an early melon and is attracting much attention, due to its merits, in all the large Watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The tough green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind. Ours is the genuine, true to type, dark green Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON. (95 days.) This is an early melon for the local market and home garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the fruit is long, with a very crisp and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPROVED WATSON. (100 days.) This is the most popular of all shipping melons. Cylindrical in shape, with dark green rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for red heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true to type melons.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA FAVORITE. (96 days.) An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but is a desirable variety for the garden and home market.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

CHILIAN WHITE SEEDED. (90 days.) This is a very early, round melon. The rind is green with darker stripings. The flesh is bright red and very delicious. Average weight is about twenty pounds.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.



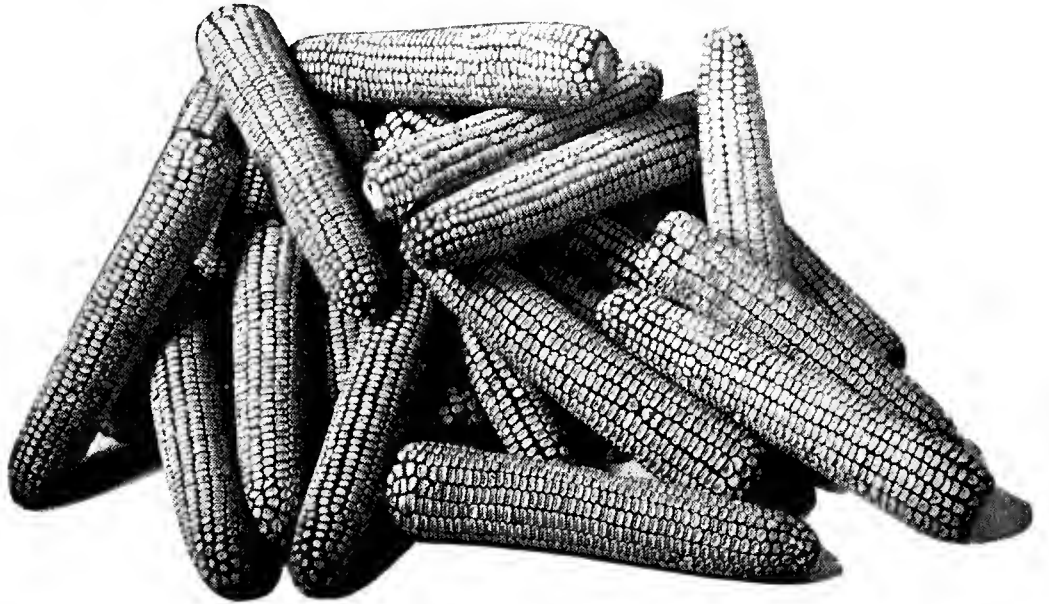
Kilgore's Bred-Rite Dixie Queen

FIELD CORN

*Plant 7 pounds per acre.
For Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn, See Pages 14 and 15*

Kilgore's field corns have been bred for highest yield, purity, freedom from disease and strength of stalk, under our personal supervision. We inspect each field of seed corn to see that it is isolated from other varieties. The ears are inspected for trueness to type and are cured under the most approved methods, insuring high germination. The cost of a few cents an acre more for our Bred-Rite strains of field corn seed will pay you back in dollars at harvest time.

Kilgore's field corn seed is grown in isolated fields from the highest yielding pedigreed strains. The most perfect ears are selected, carefully dried and run over a long conveyor table, where expert corn pickers throw out every ear that is unsound, diseased or off-type. Only large ears with deep grain, straight rows and good tip and butt are saved. Each ear is hand tipped and butted, shelled and carefully graded to remove cracked or oversized grains.



Corn is a very economical crop to grow. It fits splendidly as a follow crop, sufficient fertilizer being left from previous vegetable crops to produce a good Corn crop. When the Corn is being laid by, sow cowpeas, beggarweed, soy beans, velvet beans, etc., between the rows, which may be plowed under after the corn is harvested thus greatly improving the soil for succeeding vegetable crops.

Treat Corn with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids germination and facilitates securing a better stand. (See page 55.)

KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA FLINT. (82 days.) This new introduction was originated and developed in Union County, in North Florida, and in numerous trials it has shown great promise as a general purpose corn. It is an excellent keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white corn. The small white cob is covered with long, deep, white, flinty grains. It is a heavy yielder and the husk grows well down over the end of the ear, which furnishes protection against weevils, worms and birds. This variety is very highly recommended as one of the best, medium-sized ear, white corns for general farm planting in Florida.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

CUBAN OR HAVANA YELLOW FLINT. (96 days.) This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardiest of all flint Corns. It withstands weevils better than any other variety.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

KILGORE'S RED COB PROLIFIC. (95 days.) Very early, a heavy yielder, producing large, heavy ears. It makes first-class "roasting-ears" of fine market appearance. Ears large and heavy, small red cob, deep grain, with the husk closing well over the end, affording great protection from weather, weevils, and birds. The grain is rather hard and flinty, and will keep much better than most sorts. It is one of the best feeding corns, and provides both quality and quantity.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC. (98 days.) An early, very prolific, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida with the husk tightly covering the tip of the ears making it resistant to worm damage and damage from wet weather and from the attacks of birds.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC. (100 days.) This variety is of vigorous growth, rather late in maturity, but an immense yielder. Ears are medium size, usually two per stalk. Cob is small covered with deep, white, hard kernels. Good for grain and for roasting ears.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

HICKORY KING. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

MEXICAN JUNE. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought and heat-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. May be used for roasting ears.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

POP CORN

Plant 10 pounds per acre.

Prices quoted are prepaid.

WHITE RICE. For planting. This is one of the finest types of Pop Corn that can be grown, as it has long white grains; is very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield, and one of the very best for popping. It requires 10 pounds to plant an acre in 3 foot rows. It should be planted about 4 to 6 inches apart in the row, and cultivated same as any other Corn.

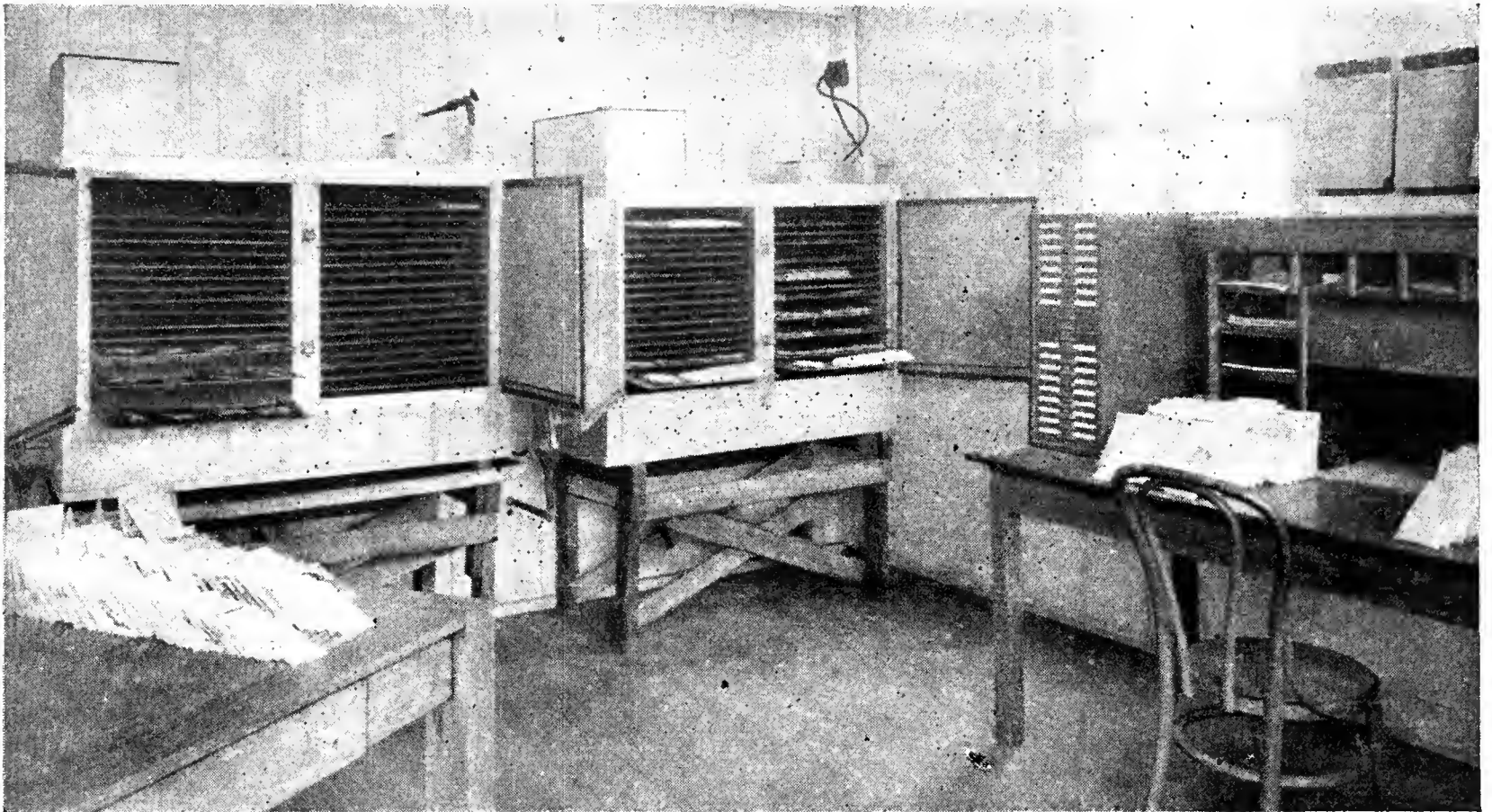
Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

POP CORN. For popping. This is old crop corn left over, which is fine for popping; in fact, best for this purpose, as new corn will not pop well.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

HIGH VITALITY SEED MUST BE PLANTED IN ORDER TO SECURE A GOOD STAND

We have one of the most elaborate and up-to-date seed testing laboratories where samples of all our seed stocks are tested at regular intervals to insure our customers against planting low vitality seeds.

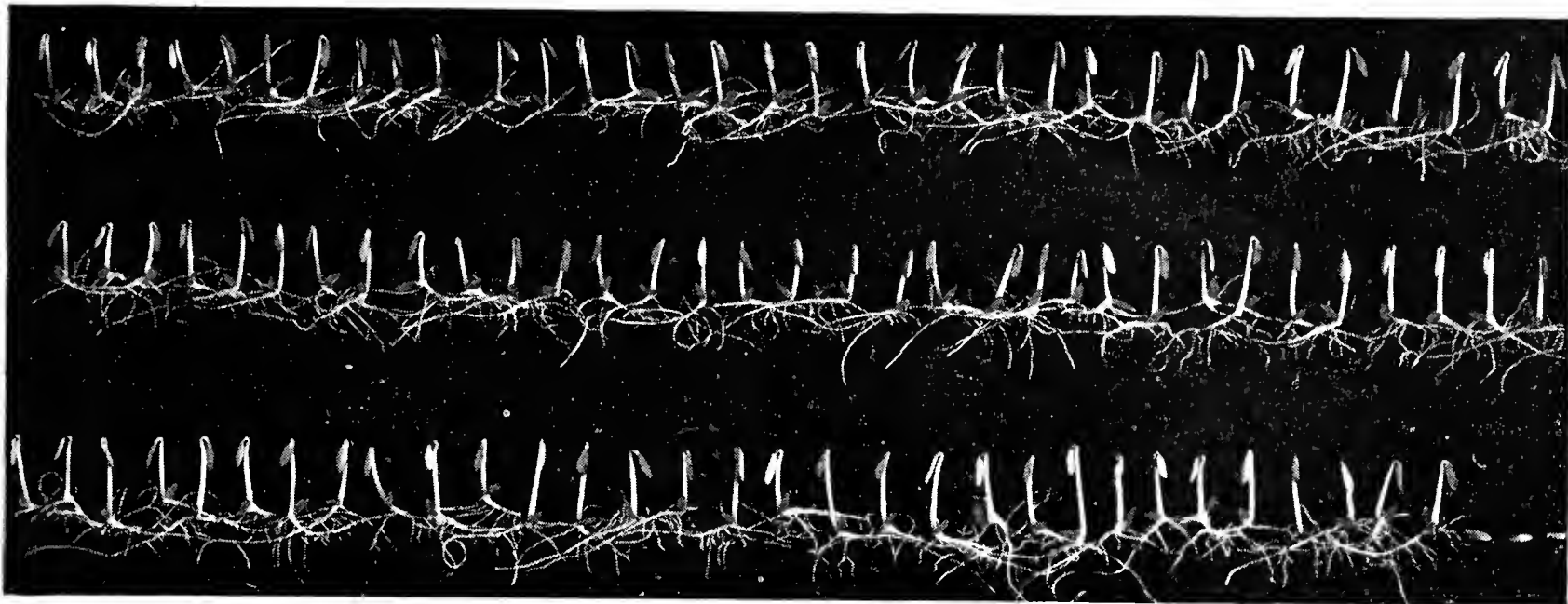


A partial view of our seed testing laboratory showing a battery of seed testers. Here tests are made every six weeks of all seed stocks in our warehouse, mail order department and our seventeen distributing points.

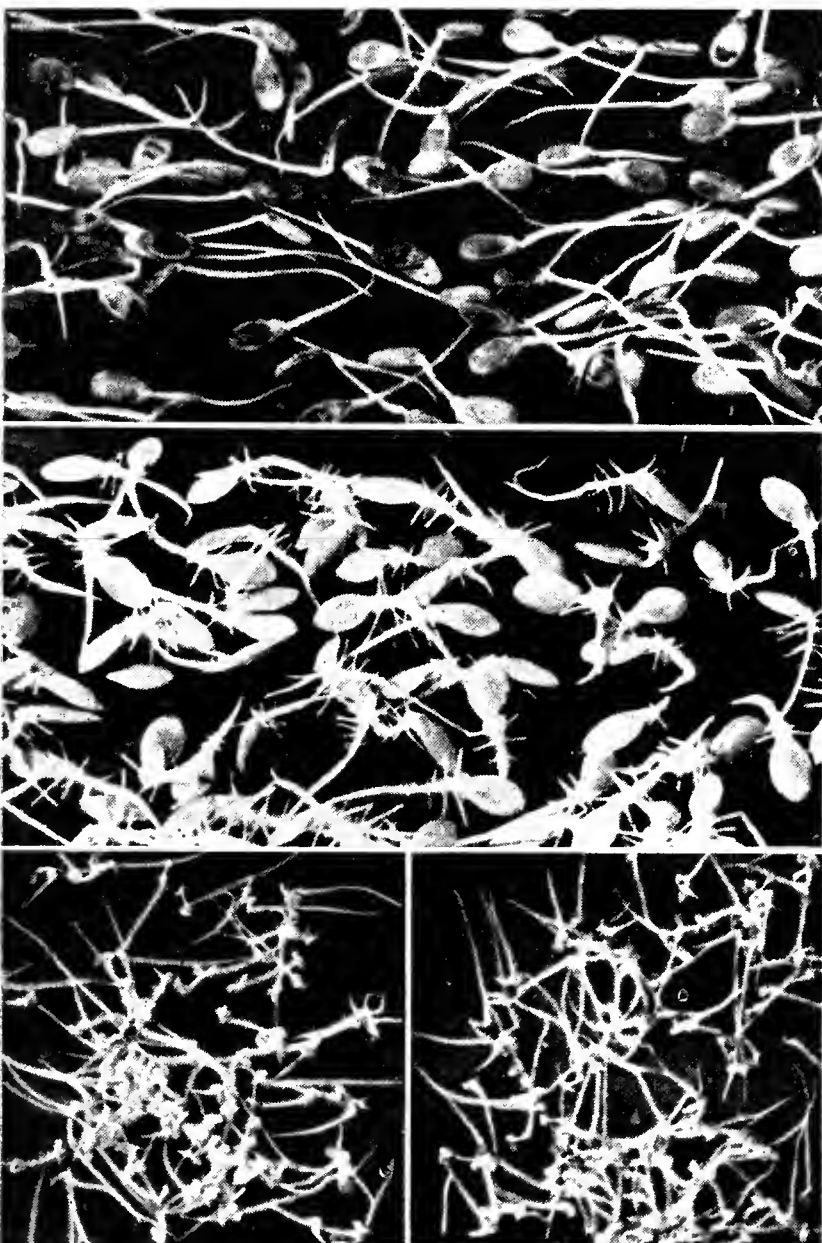


A close up view of one of our seed testers. In these testing machines germination tests are made in the laboratory under ideal conditions. We make corresponding tests in the soil so that we know at all times the correct germination of all seed stocks we have on hand. Seed stocks that are found to be falling in germination and will soon be too low to give a good stand, are immediately removed from our warehouse and distributing plants and are destroyed.

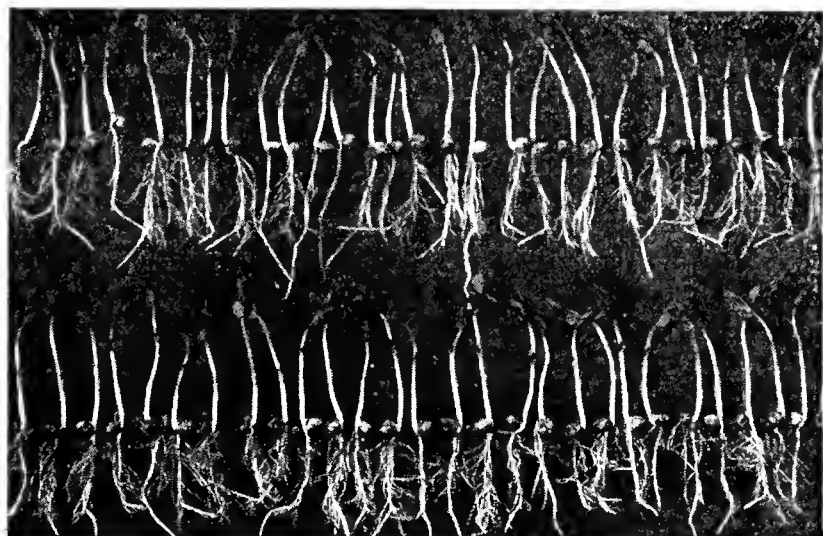
KILGORE SEEDS ARE PROVED BY TEST



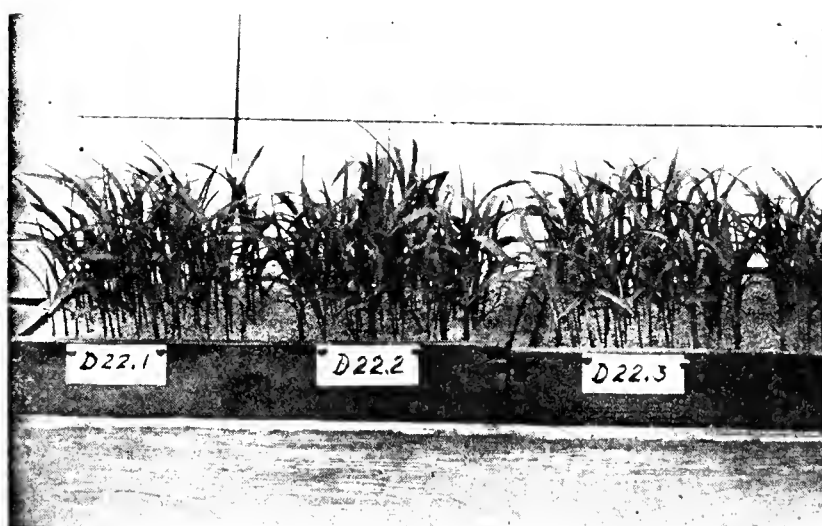
Result of germination test with 100 cucumber seeds. In this test 97 seeds out of 100 germinated, 3 seeds did not. (97% germination)



Different kinds of seeds taken from our seed testers, showing sprouts indicating strong vitality. Such seeds will give a good stand when planted in the field.



Soil test of peas showing typical seedling development.



Soil tests showing typical development of corn seedlings. Kilgore's seeds are of high vitality because they are proved by both germinator and soil tests.

In our seed testing laboratory, a sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seeds we sell is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of 100 seeds tested is recorded. A similar sample of each stock is also planted in our proving grounds, giving us a double check on the vitality of all Kilgore seeds and enabling us to check on yield, uniformity, trueness to type, freedom from mixture, and adaptability. Any Kilgore seed stocks which are not up to standard are discarded. In this way Florida and Southern growers are provided with the proper kinds of seeds for Southern conditions because the seeds are tested and proven under these conditions.



GRASS SEED

All grass seed prices quoted are F. O. B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid.

BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda Grass makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When Bermuda Grass turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda Grass, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 1 to 2 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of lawn.

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions.

1 lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.80; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds per acre.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving way as soon as warm weather comes on; however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways it cannot be excelled. Planted earlier part of October it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BAHIA GRASS

Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre for pasture.

Bahia grass is a perennial pasture grass spreading by stolons (surface runners) and seed. Bahia grass seed can be planted any month in the year. Seed should be planted broadcast on well prepared ground. The grass has short, thick stolons, and spreads slowly, but the root system is large and once a sod is formed few other plants are able to encroach on it. It does best on productive soils, but will make a good sod on poorer, drier soils.

1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre.

Sudan Grass lacks root-stocks and therefore never becomes a pest. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution, it is better to sow the two seeds separately.

1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

BITTER BLUE-STEMMED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (Chinch Bug Resistant)

Use 1 bushel of sprigs per 800 square feet.

This new strain of St. Augustine grass has been proven to be a better grass in every way than the old variety of St. Augustine. It is a stronger grower, is much tougher, holds its color in cold weather, has a longer and stronger root system, so will stand more dry weather. The joints are close, and the runners grow flat on the ground. It does well in shaded places. It is extremely chinch bug resistant. The sprigs should be planted in well prepared soil, setting about twelve inches apart each way.

1 bu. \$2.50; 5 bu. \$12.00; 10 bu. \$23.00.

Shipped only by express. Not prepaid.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plant 1 bushel of sprigs per 600 square feet.

This variety forms a very heavy sod, choking out even Bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free and needs only light applications of fertilizer twice a year.

This grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer.

1 bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.50; 10 bu. \$9.50.

Shipped only by express. Not prepaid.

FIELD SEED

*We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog.
All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order early.*

BEGGARWEED (*Florida Clover*)

Sow 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid.

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

BENNE

Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Prepaid.

A tall growing annual herb, about three feet high, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. These seeds are relished by poultry and a great use at present is a crop to attract and feed wild birds, especially quail and partridges. This is one of the finest plants than can be grown for poultry feed. Plant from March to July, drilling seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart. Can be planted until July. Cultivate the same as corn. Benne matures in about four weeks and seeds will continue to develop for about three months after it begins to ripen. Benne will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CHUFAS

Sow 1 to 1½ pecks per acre.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, and a wonderful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation is the same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows three feet apart, dropping seeds six to eight inches apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Especially suitable for sandy and loamy soils. Highly recommended for Florida and the Lower South.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

CROTALARIA

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid.

It is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, which in experiment station tests has been found to range from 83 to 207 pounds per acre. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for reseedling the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land usually at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of *Striata* and *Spectabilis* seed per acre, and 3 to 5 pounds *Intermedia*, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly.

CROTALARIA (Continued)

Intermedia. This is the newest strain of Crotalaria introduced from Africa a few years ago, and has been thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station for several years, where it has shown to have much promise for Florida. It grows much the same as the other two Crotalarias commonly grown in Florida, the plants however have smaller leaves and are somewhat less vigorous in growth than the other two. It is hollow stemmed like *Spectabilis* and can be easily worked into the soil. It does well on high ground but seems best adapted to the better sandy soils. The Florida Experiment Station has had good success planting the seed at the rate of three pounds per acre in rows three and one-half feet apart. It can then be cultivated much the same as corn. Seed of this strain is smaller than seed of the other two, and should be planted about an inch and one-half to two inches deep as soon as the danger of frost is past. *Intermedia* makes a good cover crop to plow under and cattle eat it more readily than they do the other two species. We have a very pure strain of seed of this new Crotalaria, it having been grown in well isolated locations, away from all other Crotalarias.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Striata. This is the original strain of Crotalaria, originated and developed in Puerto Rico, and first introduced to Florida growers by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station several years ago. It is best adapted to dry, sandy soils such as are found in the citrus grove lands of central Florida, and it is used very extensively to improve sandy citrus soils by adding organic matter and nitrogen, two things most needed by this type of soil for economical and successful production of citrus fruits.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

Spectabilis. This variety is not as fibrous as *Striata*, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed, which is much larger than *Striata*, matures a little earlier and more uniformly, making it a surer and heavier seeder. *Spectabilis* is best adapted to low moist soils, but also does well on sandy soils with plenty of moisture.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$12.50.



Crotalaria Spectabilis

Valuable for Adding Organic Matter and Nitrogen to the Soil

FIELD SEED (Continued)

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds for grain and 1 bushel per acre for forage.

Kaffir Corn has become more valuable every year because of its drought resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop for forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled.

Lb. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 75c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

CHICKEN CORN—WHITE SEEDED (*Egyptian Wheat*)

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except pound lots which are prepaid.

This is a sorghum with extra large, loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner, and the chickens gather them. If grown on a large scale, the large, well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in three to four foot rows, leaving two to three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small batches it is best to plant near the chicken houses so chickens can feed on the seeds as they fall. White Seeded Chicken Corn, with ease of growth, sure crop and heavy yields, will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem. It is the cheapest and best chicken feed you can grow.

1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small-seeded varieties.

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on field varieties of Cowpeas when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Field Varieties of Cowpeas

Suwannee. (NEW.) This new variety of cowpeas, which is a much better hay producer than any of the old varieties, was introduced into Florida by the State Experiment Station and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Besides its high yielding qualities, the Suwannee holds its foliage long and continues growth after other varieties have lost their leaves. This makes it possible to postpone hay-making during wet weather, or at times of emergencies. The variety ranks with Iron and Brabham in resistance to root knot. The Suwannee will find a valuable place in cowpea forage production of the South.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. It is entirely immune from wilt and root-knot. Medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than other varieties.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from wilt and root-knot which attack some other varieties, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two good cuttings of hay can be made.

Whippoorwill. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and is a good variety for general purposes.

Mixed. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.



Suwannee Cowpeas

A New Variety Noted for Its High Production of Hay

Table Varieties of Cowpeas

Extra Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. (NEW.) This is the earliest maturing large Blackeye pea. Matures sweet tender peas two months after planting and continues to bear if green peas are kept picked. The prolific heavy yield, along with attractive appearance of the large mature peas, extreme earliness, and good keeping qualities make it a most popular Blackeye pea for southern trucking. The delicious flavor and large long pods which are easily shelled make it very popular with home gardeners. The vine produces large leaves with a very vigorous growth.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.50.

Blue Goose. This is an early Crowder Pea type. A fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the seed is very large and speckled.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. \$1.15; bu. \$4.00.

California Blackeye. This is one of the best varieties of cowpeas for table use. Very early and very prolific. A standard heavy-bearing, strong-growing variety for easy growth.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. A most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine. Two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Of very high edible quality, delicious, tender, and sweet flavored.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. \$1.65; bu. \$6.00.

Sugar Crowder. This is one of the earliest, most prolific and best flavored table peas for eating green and as dried shell peas.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. \$1.65; bu. \$6.00.

FIELD SEED (Continued)

CATTAIL OR PEARL MILLET

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except pound lots which are prepaid.

This is one of the best yielders of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its growing to seed. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summers. Relished by all kinds of stock, and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further towards solving the forage problem in Florida and the South than Cattail Millet. It ought to be grown on every Southern farm. Plant in early spring as soon as frost danger is past. Can be planted as late as August. Sow thinly in rows three feet apart.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly called German Millet)

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Golden Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre. For an early hay crop plant in March and April. For a second crop plant in July and August. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, because after that the hay quality decreases. For a large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop there is nothing better than Golden Millet.

1 lb. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

OATS

Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 32 lbs.

If planted in drills, make them 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, put them in with a tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or 90-Day, can be planted as late as January.

Burt. (90-Day.) (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety.

1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.



Coker 33-50 Oats

Coker 33-50. (New, Smut Resistant.) (115 days.) This year for the first time we are able to offer Coker's strain 33-50 Smut Resistant oats. The yield of these oats is much heavier than Fulghum. As these oats stool much more than the Fulghum, it is not desirable to plant more than one and one-half bushels seed per acre, for heavier seeding may crowd the plants too much for best results. The plant is strong, sturdy, about 80% as tall as Fulghum. Makes a quick, early growth, with short, broad, dark green, erect blades. Straw is stiff and storm resistant. Grain is large, red, practically beardless.

1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.

Kilgore's Fulgrain. (New, extra early, cold and smut resistant.) (100 days.) Seed supply very limited.

Our plant breeders are always striving for something better. Their latest development in seed oats is Fulgrain, so named from the beautiful, plump, heavy grain made by this new variety. It is an extremely high yielder of high quality grain. It is very resistant to cold and storm injury and is extremely early in maturity. In addition, it is very resistant to smut and rust. The plants are 95% as tall as Fulghum. It is very high in feeding value as compared to other varieties. It stools out splendidly, thus requiring less seed per acre than other varieties, five pecks per acre being the recommended rate of seeding. This new oat has all the qualities of a perfect oat for the southern farmer.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rustproof, entirely beardless, and drought-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats.

1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.

Winter Turf. (Grazing.) (130 days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other Oat that will beat it.

1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 50c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.35.



Fulghum Oats

FIELD SEED (Continued)

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Florida Runner Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, because they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. Two crops of the Spanish types per year can be produced on the same ground, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida Runner variety.

Improved Spanish. (Valencia). (100 days.) This is a bush variety with two to four peas to the pod, making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. This is the best type to grow for eating peanuts to market, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor.

1 lb. 20c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 5½ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. Two crops a year can be produced on the same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration.

1 lb. 15c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 55c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.75.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall until eaten out by the hogs.

1 lb. 15c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 50c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.50.



Florida Runner Peanuts

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except lb. lots or less which are prepaid.

For early Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While mostly planted in Fall and early winter, it may be planted in early Spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It may be used as a substitute for turnip greens. The tops look like Rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger, but Rape makes no fleshy roots. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from August to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and is relished especially by milk cows and increases the production of milk. It is also valuable for hogs and poultry, and makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

RICE

Sow ½ bushel per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is a very popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as Upland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

Pearl. (White.) This variety is used extensively. Produces long, slender grains.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

RYE

Sow 1 peck in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre.

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Black Rye. A standard upright, tall-growing variety and a type that always gives satisfactory results in Florida. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in six to eight weeks.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50.

FIELD SEED (Continued)



Sorghum

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted.

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Planted in drills alone in 3-foot rows use 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast for forage use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) This is the earliest and by far the most popular of all varieties. Grown almost exclusively for a forage crop, either alone or broadcast with peas. Not good for syrup.

1 lb. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (pk.) 85c; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (For Syrup.) This is the standard cane for syrup making in the South. The stalks are ten to twelve feet tall, and contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock.

1 lb. 25c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

SOY BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 1 bushel per acre.

Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

Prepare the land like for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Cut for hay when pods are well formed, or let the beans mature if wanted for seed.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) There are many varieties of soy beans, but our experience has proven that Mammoth Yellow is the best for Florida and the South. It is a strong vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large seeds and also produces an abundance of foliage.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, pk. 70c; bu. \$2.25.

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots or less which are postpaid.

Mammoth Russian. Grown principally for the seed, which makes an ideal poultry feed. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and produces an immense yield, the Mammoth Russian making three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is also used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant the same as you would corn, sowing seed in drills three feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high. Any soil suitable for corn will grow a good crop of sunflower.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 2 pecks per acre.

Velvet Beans furnish one of Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August.

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on Velvet Beans when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Bush Velvet Bean. (120 days.) On account of bush habit, this is a very desirable variety to plant in groves or orchards.

Osceola. (140 days.) A splendid producer of both seed and vine. This is one of the most popular varieties for Florida and the South.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety will make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures much quicker than any other kind.

Old Florida Velvet Bean. (180 days.) This variety makes a rank growth of vines and leaves, and will remain as a green cover crop longer than any other. Beans do not shell out when mature as some other varieties do.



Velvet Beans

A Good Soil Improving Crop and Also Good for Forage.

Suggestions For The Home Flower-Garden

Many of our friends, while interested primarily in vegetables, will also appreciate the desirability of beautifying the home surroundings by the planting of appropriate flowers. Make Florida more beautiful. Do it with flowers. We recommend the following kinds and varieties for Florida and the South, all priced:

**Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c,
postpaid.**

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



A Bed of Kilgore's Superb Mixture Petunias

FLOWERS RECOMMENDED FOR FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

African Daisy, Arctotis
Ageratum
Alyssum
Aster, Imperial Mixture
Aster, Crego, Assorted Colors

Baby's Breath, White
Baby's Breath, Pink
Bachelor's Button, Dainty Mixture
Balsam
Blue Lace Flower or Didiscus

Calendula, Golden Orange
Calendula, Sulphur Queen
Calendula, Excellent Mixture
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation, Charm Mixture
Cosmos, Mingle Mixture
Cosmos, Orange Flare
Cynoglossum, Select Mixture

Daisy, Shasta
Dianthus, Medal Mixture

Gaillardia, Cosmopolitan Mixture
Gaillardia, Lorenziana

Helianthus or Ornamental Sunflower
Helichrysum or Strawflower

Larkspur, Giant Mixture
Lupins

Marigold, Lemange Mixture
Marigold, Guinea Gold
Marigold, Yellow Supreme
Marigold, New Dixie Sunshine

Nasturtium, Double Golden Gleam
(New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Double Scarlet Gleam
(New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Double Gleam Hybrids
(New Dwarf)
Nasturtium, Single Dwarf
(Sunset Mixture)
Nasturtium, Single Tall
(Sunset Mixture)

Pansy, New Engelmann Giant
Mixture
Petunia, Fluffy Ruffles
Petunia, Rosy Morn
Petunia, Purple Princess
Petunia, Violet Countess
Petunia, Velvet Red
Petunia, Superb Mixture
Phlox, Peninsular Mixture
Poppy, Gorgeous Mixture
Portulaca

Salvia, Splendens
Scabiosa, Sunrise Mixture
Snapdragon, Giant Mixture
Snapdragon, Half-Tall Mixture
Statice, Sea Lavender
Sweet Peas, Blue
Sweet Peas, Dazzler
Sweet Peas, Flesh
Sweet Peas, Monarch
Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixture
Sweet Peas, Late Flowering Mixture

Tithonia or Florida Sunflower

Verbena, Master Mixture
Vinca or Periwinkle

Zinnia, New Crown O'Gold Mixture
Zinnia, Desert Gold
Zinnia, Fantasy Mixture
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia
Flowered, Sunburst Mixture
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia
Flowered, Crimson Giant
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia
Flowered, Wonder Rose
Zinnia, Giants of California, Special
Mixture
Zinnia, Assorted Pompon or Lilliput
Mixture

For a complete list of Flowers, Rose Bushes, Lawn Grass, and Rock Garden Supplies, and complete cultural directions for planting and fertilizing flowers and lawns, we refer you to our "FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH" which may be obtained free of charge through any of Kilgore's twelve Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORIDA and the SOUTH

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

In the following pages we list and describe 37 kinds of annual flowers which we recommend for Florida and the South as a result of many years of experimental work and testing in our Florida proving grounds. We have found these 37 kinds to be the best adapted to Florida and Southern climatic conditions. Under each kind of flower the time of planting indicated is for Florida and the West Indies.

If interested in any straight colors, not listed, of any of the following kinds of flowers, or if interested in lilies and bulbs, which are not listed, write us stating your desires and ask us to quote you prices.

AGERATUM

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10 weeks

Popularly known as the Floss Flower, it is a favorite for borders and bedding. Grows rapidly to a height of 1½ to 2 feet and is a free and constant bloomer. Very desirable for cutting.

AFRICAN DAISY

Arctotis grandis

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

A charming flower for cutting as well as garden display. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce many branches with long-stemmed, pure white, daisy-shaped flowers having a blue center and pale lilac-blue shading on the reverse of the petals. It is very effective made up in bouquets with Lupins and Baby's Breath.

ALYSSUM

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6 weeks

One of the most desirable border or edging plants, growing about 6 inches high and literally covered with tiny flowers which form a compact, snowy carpet that will last for months during the winter season if cut back occasionally.

ASTERS

Plant from September to January and from March to August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

Popular, easily grown flowers which in the best varieties resemble chrysanthemums. Our selection comprises only the finest types and varieties suited to Southern conditions. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall.

Kilgore's Imperial Aster Mixture. A blending of many of the very best colors of Early Beauty Asters. Where a mixture is desired this will give extremely satisfactory results.

Crego Aster. This class, also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet," blooms a few days after the Imperial varieties. The double flowers are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals and are borne abundantly on branching plants of robust growth. Wilt resistant.

BABY'S BREATH

Gypsophila grandiflora

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—8-10 weeks

Baby's Breath is one of the necessities in every garden where flowers are raised for cutting. It grows rapidly and produces sprays of dainty flowers in white and pink, and is used extensively for mixing with other cut-flowers of heavier and denser appearance. Florists grow it in large quantities for that purpose.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Centaurea

Plant from September to January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12 weeks

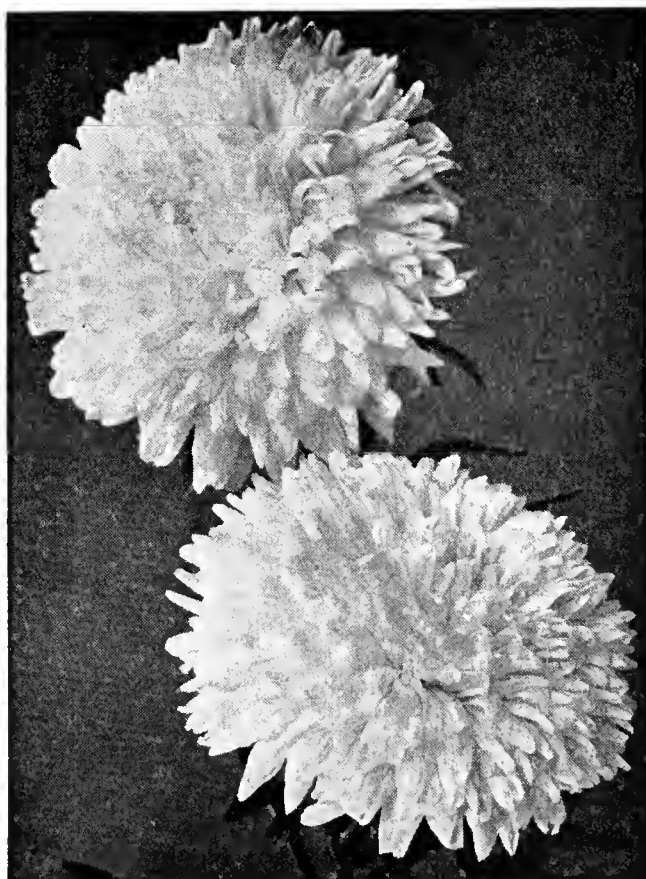
The Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, is very easily grown. Our dainty mixture is highly prized because it contains the clearest and finest hues found in the flower kingdom. Our mixture of Bachelor's Buttons comprises only the double varieties which are much superior to the single types.

BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6 weeks

A well-known old garden favorite with large, double, beautifully colored flowers borne in the axils of the leaves, making a most attractive garden display. They are very easy to grow and transplant without difficulty.



Kilgore's Imperial Mixture Asters

This Mixture Contains a Blending of the Best Colors

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

BLUE LACE FLOWER

Didiscus

Plant from September to January for winter and spring bloom

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

A delightful blue annual, growing quickly from seed, producing long-stemmed, clustered heads. Very fine for bedding and especially charming when cut. This is comparatively new in gardens and has achieved wide popularity throughout the entire United States. Like the Baby's Breath, it is also grown in large quantities by florists who find it profitable as a market flower.

CALLIOPSIS

Plant from September to February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

Bushy, wiry plants with large, loose clusters of yellow and dark crimson flowers, usually with a distinct eye in the center. Requires very little care and yields such a profusion of blooms that they may be cut generously without destroying the beauty of the bed. Plant them in groups, borders, or beds.

CALENDULA

Plant from September to January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12-14 weeks

The Calendula is one of the finest winter and spring flowers for the South. It is perfectly adapted to cool conditions and reaches magnificent proportions in glorious color, such as is seen nowhere else in the country except under glass. It grows quickly from seed, transplants easily, and is not affected by the coldest weather which the South can experience. Space the plants 18 to 24 inches apart and take off all buds from each stem except the center if the largest and finest flowers are desired for cutting. If a showy display is wanted in the garden, allow all the buds to develop.

Excellent Mixture. Made up of excellent sorts in shades of orange, yellow, and lemon.

Kilgore's Sulphur Queen. Rich lemon-yellow.

Kilgore's Golden Orange. Dark Orange.



Kilgore's Golden Orange Calendula

CANDYTUFT

Plant from September to February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—9-12 weeks

Charming clustered heads of daintily colored flowers. Nice for cutting but particularly desirable for edging walks and flower-beds. Grows to 12 inches high and blooms during autumn, winter, and spring, preferring the cooler weather. It can be transplanted, but is better if sown where it is to bloom and thinned out to 6 inches apart.

CARNATION

Plant from September to May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12-16 weeks

We offer the New Improved Giant Chaubaud strain, very superior to any other outdoor type. Each plant produces from 10 to 20 stalks of huge, intensely fragrant flowers. Allow plenty of space, at least 10 to 12 inches for each plant.

COSMOS

Plant from September to May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

Plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with finely divided, bright green, fern-like foliage which makes a handsome background for lower growing plants. The blooms are large and double, or single with a crested center, entirely different from the ordinary single varieties. The seed germinates easily and quickly.

Kilgore's Orange Flare Cosmos. (Improved Florida Cosmos). A new introduction. It is the richest deep orange imaginable and is borne freely on rather bushy, sparse-foliage plants 2 or 3 feet high. One of its outstanding characteristics is its early blooming habit. Desirable for borders or bedding, and with its long, wiry stems, it makes an excellent plant to grow for cut flowers.

CYNOGLOSSUM

Chinese Forget-me-not

Plant from September to June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

A bushy plant, 18 to 20 inches high, covered over a long period with sprays of exquisitely lovely flowers.

DAISY—SHASTA

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

These are marvelous cutting flowers, fine for borders, bedding, pots and window-boxes. They are easy to transplant. Set them 12 to 15 inches apart. Plants are 2 to 3 feet tall.

Kilgore's New Single and Semi-Double Giants. A new introduction. Flowers are pure glistening white, with bright yellow center, throwing about 50 per cent doubles. Singles are exceedingly large in size, much larger than ordinary strains, averaging 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The largest and most beautiful of all Shasta Daisies.

To make certain that all Kilgore flower seeds will give entire satisfaction, we maintain an up-to-date seed testing laboratory where samples of all our flower seeds are tested for germination at frequent intervals. With Kilgore's high vitality flower seeds, and by following our planting directions, you may be confident of getting good results in your flower garden. Grow earlier, stronger flower plants with *Hotkaps*. See page 57 for new home garden package.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.
If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



Dianthus

DIANTHUS—CHINESE PINKS

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12 weeks

The Dianthus, or China Pinks, are extremely popular because of their varied and lovely rich coloring. They are hardy and have few equals in profusion of beautiful bloom. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall and are fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Plants should stand 4 to 6 inches apart.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

Plant any month in the year

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

These are brilliant, wheel-like flowers of gorgeous yellow, orange, and dark crimson hues, very desirable for cutting. Give them sandy soil, moist but thoroughly well drained. They require a location exposed to full sunlight as they are sun-loving flowers.

Kilgore's Cosmopolitan Mixture. This blend includes the most outstanding types in both coloring and size of flowers.

Gaillardia Lorenziana. Produces long-stemmed, double flowers quickly from seed, with tubular petals tipped with star-like scarlet, gold and orange rays.

HELIANTHUS—Ornamental Sunflower

Plant from February to October

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6-8 weeks

Grows 4 to 7 feet tall and is very showy. The immense, brilliant flowers resemble chrysanthemums. It is easily grown and is especially suited to muck land or low soil with plenty of moisture. A fine background for lower plantings, as a fence-border, or grown in clumps. Sow seed thinly, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and thin out to 2 feet apart.

HELICHRYSUM—STRAWFLOWER

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—8-10 weeks

Large, showy flowers of straw-like texture which retain their brilliant colors when dry, making them useful for decorative purposes in winter when they will keep indefinitely. The seed should be sown where plants are to bloom and thinned out 1 foot apart. When drying for preservation, cut with long stems and hang them in the shade, with their heads down, so that the stems will dry straight.

GIANT LARKSPUR

Plant from September to February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

This is the annual form of the always-popular Delphinium, and blooms quickly from autumn-sown seed. The range of color includes all shades of blue, pink, red, and white, borne on long spikes. The seed should be sown about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and the seedlings thinned to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart. They like plenty of fertilizer, full sun, and an abundance of water.

LUPINS—LUPINUS

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—8-10 weeks

Plants make decorative, palm-like foliage and stems covered with bristly hairs. Flowers are pea-shaped, borne in spires of varying length. Exceptionally desirable for cutting and bedding. Thin the plants to 12 inches apart. They like full sun but will flourish in partial shade. Their one requirement is abundance of water during the blooming season. Fertilize very little, if at all.

DOUBLE MARIGOLD

Plant from September to May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6-8 weeks

These tall, aromatic plants, with fern-like foliage, produce gigantic, double, frilled flowers of much greater size and substance than the old-fashioned types. They make a splendid garden show and are magnificent when cut. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin or transplant the seedlings 1 to 2 feet apart.

GUINEA GOLD MARIGOLD

The masses of lovely golden orange flowers cascade down the sides of the pyramidal plants like showers of molten gold. The flowers are semi-double and loosely ruffled, and the plants are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Its fine keeping qualities have helped to make it one of the most popular Marigolds on the market.

YELLOW SUPREME MARIGOLD

Like Guinea Gold it is very free flowering, compact, and somewhat pyramidal in habit, two to two and a half feet tall, bearing loosely ruffled, carnation-flowered blossoms. The color is a creamy, lemon yellow. The light golden-yellow petals fairly glow and sparkle in the sunshine. The flowers are very large, somewhat larger than Guinea Gold.

NEW DIXIE SUNSHINE MARIGOLD

This is an entirely new type, and an outstanding introduction. Plants are tall, bushy, very free flowering, and late blooming. Flowers are large, fully double, of brilliant golden yellow color.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



Double Golden Gleam Nasturtiums

NASTURTIUMS

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Double Sweet-Scented Varieties

Double Golden Gleam. Large golden yellow blooms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, borne well above the foliage, on stems 6 inches long. A blaze of golden yellow color when in full bloom.

Double Scarlet Gleam. The flowers are a fiery orange scarlet, and of immense size, almost three inches across. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing short runners, bearing the numerous flowers well above the foliage on long, wiry stems.

Double Gleam Hybrids. A collection of gorgeously colored, large, well formed double flowers of such dazzling beauty that the mind hesitates to credit the evidence of the eyes. Colors never dreamed of before in a double nasturtium abound in profusion with foliage of fresh green.

NASTURTIUMS—Single Varieties

Kilgore's Sunset Mixture, Dwarf. Very fine for borders, edgings and masses in beds.

Kilgore's Sunset Mixture, Tall. Rapidly-growing, moderately tall vines which should be given support.

GIANT PANSIES

Plant from September to February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

Pansies will thrive in pots and window-boxes as well as in the open ground. They make charming cut flowers, and nothing is more beautiful for massing and edging in the garden. The seeds should be sown in a shallow box and the seedlings transplanted, when they have several leaves, to rich, light soil, and given some shade and plenty of water.

Kilgore's New Engelmann Giant Mixture. The flowers of this new Pansy are of enormous size, three inches in diameter.

PETUNIAS

The Best Flower for General Planting in Florida.

Plant from September to June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

The petunia should be Florida's State Flower because it is Florida's outstanding flower. Each year there are more and more acres of blooming petunias scattered across the Flowery State of Florida. They are used extensively for bedding, bordering, and roadside beautification. Neither extreme heat nor cold affects them, and they can be planted at almost any time. The very small seeds should be sown in boxes and transplanted, when the seedlings are well grown, to the bed or border, 6 inches apart.

Varieties of Petunias.

Kilgore's Purple Princess.	Kilgore's Superb Mixture.
Kilgore's Violet Countess.	Rosy Morn.
Kilgore's Velvet Red.	Fluffy Ruffles.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

**Plant from September to March and from
May to August**

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

Annual phlox flourishes in all its glory throughout the South, growing and blooming practically the year around. The seed may be planted at any time, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and the seedlings transplanted or thinned to 6 inches apart. Phlox does best in sunny places. It is excellent for planting in barren, unsightly places and makes a long-lasting cut-flower. The plants grow 16 to 18 inches high, producing long-stemmed clusters of flowers of all colors except yellow and orange.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—*Eschscholtzia*

Plant from September to February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

Beautiful, low-growing plants with gray-green, fern-like foliage and vivid, cup-shaped flowers freely produced for many weeks. Ideal for beautifying vacant lots.

PORTULACA—SUN PLANT

Plant from February to November

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6 weeks

A creeping, mossy plant about 6 inches high which thrives in sunny locations. Produces large, very brilliant flowers which open only in full sunshine early in the morning. It is excellent for massing, edging, and rockwork.

SALVIA—SCARLET SAGE

Plant from September to June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

The Scarlet Sage is one of the showiest and most easily grown plants for low hedges, bedding, bordering, and cutting. The seed is slow in germinating. Should be sown in a seed-box and transplanted to 8 inches apart when about 6 inches high.

SCABIOSA—MOURNING BRIDE

Plant from September to March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—8-10 weeks

The flowers of Scabiosa are borne on long, slender, graceful stems and are exquisitely scented. The colors are rich and varied—pure white, pink, yellow, blue, purple, red and variegated shades. As cut-flowers they are unsurpassed and they will last a week or more if cut before they have entirely opened. Plants should be set out 1 foot apart in any good garden soil.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

SNAPDRAGONS—ANTIRRHINUM

Plant from September to February for winter and spring bloom

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Giant Snapdragons. The Snapdragons which we offer produce massive spikes 3 to 4 feet high, with close-set, large, velvety flowers which last for many days when cut. The seeds are small and slow to germinate. They should be planted in a shallow box of rich soil, and, when 4 inches high, may be transplanted in rich, moist soil 1 foot apart. As soon as the plants reach 8 inches in height they should be tied to light stakes until the side branches are well developed. Frequent cultivation and applications of fertilizer will produce spikes of astonishing vigor and blooms of marvelous size.

New Half-Tall Snapdragons. The half-dwarf or medium-height Snapdragons are preferred by many. As they do not grow as tall as the new giant type they are sometimes better to use in certain positions in the garden.

STATICE—SEA LAVENDER

Plant from September to March.

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—8-10 weeks

Slender, wiry, bushy plants, bearing masses of misty ever-lasting flowers in delicate shades of lavender, rose, blue, and white. Valued for drying and makes an excellent everlasting flower for winter bouquets. Plants grow 2½ feet high.

EARLY SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Plant from September to February for winter and spring bloom

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—10-12 weeks

We have the choicest varieties and mixture for the South. In planting, dig a trench 18 inches deep. Fill trench to within 6 inches of the surface with very rich, pulverized soil to which Wizard Sheep Manure or Bone Meal has been added. Plant seed and cover 2 inches deep. When plants are 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. As plants grow, gradually fill trench.

TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER

Plant from September to June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12 weeks

In a mild climate where the season is long, like in Florida and other Southern states, this brilliant Mexican species makes a fine showing. Many tall branching stalks rise from the base and carry large leaves besides numerous blooms, which resemble small sunflowers. They are of a dazzling orange-vermillion color.

IMPROVED COLOSSAL VERBENAS

Plant almost every month in the year, through fall, winter, and spring

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12 weeks

Verbenas are trailing, graceful plants with handsome foliage which cover themselves with large heads of brilliant flowers in a great variety of colors. Sow the seed in boxes or where they are to flower, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

VINCA OR PERIWINKLE

Plant any month of the year

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—12 weeks

A very pretty ornamental plant, growing 1 to 1½ feet high, with dark foliage and dainty, bright flowers. Useful for bedding, edging and massing. Sow where the plants are to bloom or in boxes, and thin or transplant about a foot apart each way.

ZINNIAS

Ideal for Summer Flowers in Florida and the South
Plant from February to November

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—6 weeks

New Crown O'Gold Type. This new type is the most outstanding development among Zinnias. The petals of all the flowers are overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base, with the individual flower color at the tips.

Fantasy Type. The flowers of this type are double, of medium size, with shaggy petals, and are of the curled or crested type, distinctly different from other types of Zinnias.

Double Giant Dahlia-flowered. The enormous flowers are fully double, with broad, undulating rays in magnificent solid colors. Flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, rivaling Dahlias in beauty and in perfectness. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and should be set at least 8 to 12 inches apart. The seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom. They like rich soil, plenty of water, especially at blooming time, which lasts for many weeks.

Giants of California. The flowers are usually brighter than the dahlia-flowered type and are nearly as large, and similar in shape.

Pompon or Lilliput. Plants are about 1½ feet high or less, bearing miniature flowers resembling pompon or button chrysanthemums. These are charming when cut and the plants make an excellent low edging or border for taller varieties.

ROSE BUSHES

Plant December, January, February, and March

*Approx. time from setting out to bloom—
2-year-old bushes—2 months*

To be sure of securing varieties desired, orders should be sent early. Postage paid on all Rose Bushes. Rose Bushes cannot be shipped before December 1. When ordering rose bushes, state time delivery is wanted.

Our rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, strong, field-grown, acclimated stock, all Florida-grown, and therefore accustomed to Southern climatic conditions, and are budded on Rosa Multiflora stock.

Write us for a free copy of our "Flower Planting Guide for the South," which contains detailed cultural directions and a complete descriptive list of rose varieties. We carry a complete line of bush and climbing varieties of rose bushes.

Prices of all varieties of Roses, postpaid Each 3 bu. 6 bu. 12 bu.
1-year, strong.....\$0.30 \$0.85 \$1.65 \$3.25
2-year, large......35 1.00 1.90 3.75



Red Radiance



White American Beauty

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

All Prices Quoted Are Delivered.

We cannot made delivery of any Fruit or Nut Trees before December 1 or later than March.

FIGS

Celestial. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in mid-season.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20

GRAPES

Ives. Thrifty; productive; good shipper; large bunch; large berry; black, pulpy, sweet. Good for shade arbors.

Carmen. Vigorous; free from disease; prolific; large cluster; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and the South generally.

Niagara. White; large; showy, splendid quality.

Scuppernon. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and very popular.

Prices of all varieties of Grapes:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
1-yr.	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$3.25
2-yr. ....	.45	1.25	2.40	4.20

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

Tane-Nashi. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical-shaped fruit of excellent quality.

Triumph. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for either:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PEACHES

Jewel. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

Angel. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

Hall's Yellow. Large; yellow, freestone. Bears July 1.

Prices of Peaches on plum root stocks:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

Le Conte. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

Pineapple. (Sand.) Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Prices of both varieties of Pears:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

Curtis. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quality and in cracking tests.

Schley. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

Stuart. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged. Prices of Pecan Trees:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.65	\$1.80	\$3.25	\$5.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	2.10	3.85	6.95
4 to 5 ft.....	.95	2.70	5.00	9.25

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

Excelsior. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripens in May.

Kelsey. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, blotched with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

Terrell. Large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. Bears June 1.

Prices of all varieties of Plums:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$3.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.35	2.40	4.20
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.25	5.75

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 postpaid. Lots of 500 and 1000 f.o.b. Maryland and Arkansas. No order filled for less than 100 plants.

We supply Maryland and Arkansas grown strawberry stock plants direct from our nurseries in those states. These Northern grown stock or mother plants should be ordered and set out in multiplication beds in Florida during January, February and March. In these multiplication beds the Northern grown stock plants are allowed to produce runners with young plants which young plants are set in the permanent field from June to the middle of October. In the Plant City, Florida section, most of the plants are set in the permanent fields during September and early October. When these stock plants are received, care should be exercised never to allow the roots to dry out, either before or after setting the plants in the beds.

Strawberry plants may be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, for single rows, or 4 to 5 feet apart for double rows, allowing 16 inches between the double rows on each bed and 12 to 14 inches between plants in the row. For early planting single rows are preferred, because it makes much less labor to keep the beds clean of weeds during the long, rainy season, but for late planting, double rows are generally preferred.

In setting strawberry plants, care should be exercised to avoid doubling the roots. Holes should be made deep enough to set the roots straight. Plants should be set so that the surface soil comes just to the crown. If the crown is covered, the plant is liable to rot, and if set too shallow, the plant will topple over and not become well established. Soil should be well

firmed around the roots, and during dry weather each plant should be watered daily for several days after setting, preferably in the late afternoon.

If the land to be set to berries is very sour or acid, apply 1000 to 1500 pounds of hardwood ashes per acre before setting plants.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is very desirable for starting berry plants, applying the manure at the rate of about 1000 pounds per acre under the plants at time of setting, mixing it well into the soil. After the plants are well established, three or four successive applications of high grade commercial fertilizer (4-7-5) should be given the plants at about monthly intervals, being sure to make one application when the plants begin to set fruit.

The Missionary variety is planted almost exclusively throughout Florida. This variety has been found most satisfactory. Our stock plants are grown in Maryland and Arkansas where, at times during January, February and March, the ground may be frozen, which would require a week or longer to thaw sufficiently to dig the plants for shipment. For this reason, it may require ten days to two weeks after receiving your order before we can make delivery, but in all instances delivery is made as quickly as possible after orders for plants are received by us.

MISSIONARY STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Postpaid—100 plants \$1.00; 250 plants \$1.50. Not prepaid—500 plants \$1.75; 1000 plants \$3.00. 5000 plants or more \$2.75 per 1000. F.O.B. Maryland and Arkansas points. Please have remittance accompany order.

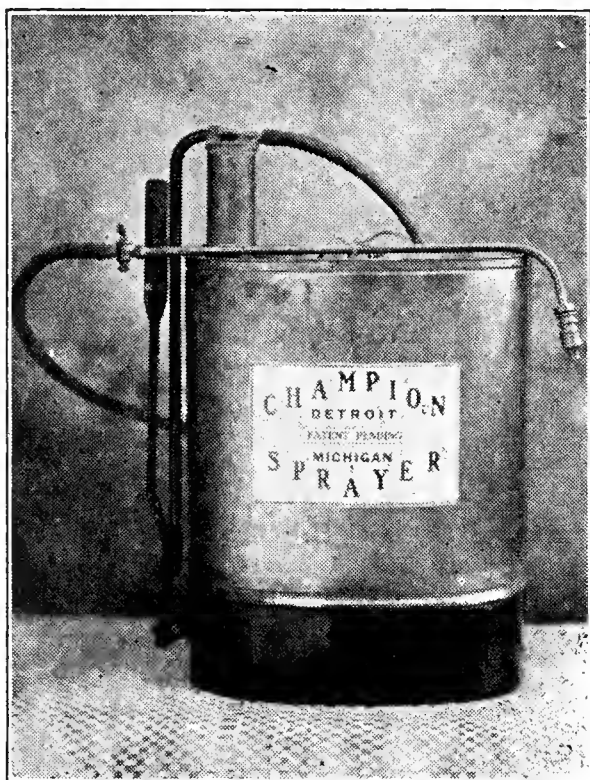
SPRAYERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON SPRAYERS ARE PREPAID

We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Sprayers Listed. Write for Prices

The lack of first-class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford not to consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your season's work?

THE CHAMPION SPRAYER



A high pressure sprayer with an outstanding nozzle, adjustable for all types of spraying. Easy to operate and of very simple construction, having only a few parts that ever need replacement. The pump is heavy, well-constructed and efficient, having the agitator attached. A very economical and efficient sprayer for commercial growers.

Brass Tank, 5 Gallons Capacity, \$16.50.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.

VERMOREL KNAPSACK SPRAYER

The Vermorel Sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. A 40 pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever, which is placed at the right hand side of the spray tank. The tank is elliptical in shape and concave on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator free use of both hands while spraying.

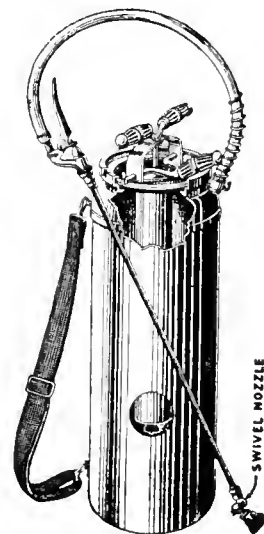
Brass Tank—3½ Gallons Capacity, Price \$17.00.

BROWN'S COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

Brown's Open-Hed No. 4B and No. 4D are electrically welded and galvanized after being fabricated. This makes a tank lining having no seams. Equipped with 5-ply special spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension, swivel nozzle coupling and non-clog nozzle.

Brown's new Electro-Weld Sprayer has the side and head seams electrically welded, the side wall, head, pump, lock and funnel are all galvanized after fabrication, the result being a complete bonded, galvanized coating, which should insure long life. This new design provides a sprayer that can be easily filled and completely drained dry, which is due to the dome type head.



**Open-Hed No. 4B, Brass Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$9.90**

**Open-Hed No. 4D, Galvanized Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$6.50**

**New Electro-Weld No. 350D, Galvanized Tank,
3½ gallons capacity\$3.75**

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.00.

DUSTERS

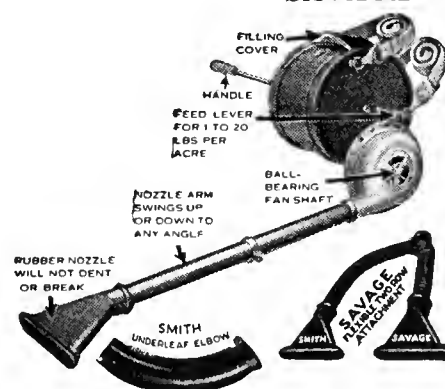
ALL PRICES QUOTED ON DUSTERS ARE PREPAID

We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Dusters Listed. Write for Prices.

FEENY HAND DUSTER No. BX. Extra nozzle. A splendid inexpensive Duster for field, flowers or garden. Efficient, durable, and easy to operate and reload. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusting upward from underneath plants and vines, and is recognized as standard dusting outfit for applying all kinds of powdered insecticides in fields, vineyards, and gardens. Holds 1 pint. Price.....\$1.10

Feeny Hand Duster Model D. Holds two quarts\$ 2.65
Hudson Duster No. 608. Capacity 5 lbs..... 12.00
California Beauty Duster. Capacity 12 lbs..... 14.00
Blue Beauty Duster. Capacity 15 lbs..... 17.00
Peerless Dust Gun. Capacity 10 lbs..... 19.00

SAVAGE DUSTER



Handles everything in powder form. No brushes or wipers, free running and easy cranking. Bronze and steel gears packed in grease, and sealed in gear case, never require attention. Fan shaft runs on ball bearings. This duster will last for years. Holds 7 to 10 lbs. of dust.

No. 18-D Savage Duster, complete with under-leaf elbow..\$19.00
No. 19-D Two-Row Attachment for Savage Duster..... 3.25

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

When ordering, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f. o. b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray for control of chewing insects. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 60c.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON. Best thing known for ridding grains of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate). Crystals: 4 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$5.75. Write for special prices on barrel or ton lots.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate). Snowform: 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.50. Write for special prices on barrel or ton lots.

BORDEAUX (Powdered). Bluestone and lime in the proper proportion to make up Bordeaux Spray. Add water according to directions. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 60c; 48 lbs. \$5.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. (Bowker's Calcide.) Use as a dust or in solution as a spray for control of chewing insects. Lb. 15c; 4 lbs. 45c.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL. A wood preservative and vermacide. Will add to the life of all wooden buildings when floors, sills, etc., are painted. Prevents damage by termites. When poultry houses are painted inside it will kill and keep out chicken mites and fowl ticks. Excellent also for painting outside of barns, poultry houses, fence posts, etc. In gallon cans, \$1.00.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP. This is the only real, effective Cattle Dip on the market. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gal. \$2.25.

COPPER-LIME DUST 20-80 (Bordeaux). A mixture of copper and lime making a bordeaux dust for the control of fungous diseases. 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$2.85; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

COPPER-LIME CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 20-20-60. A mixture of copper, lime and calcium arsenate dust for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$5.85.

COPPER SOLUTION. For control of fungous diseases. Safe and effective. ½ pint 50c; pint 85c; quart \$1.50.

CUPROCID (Red Copper Oxide). For treatment of vegetable seeds to control disease. We recommend that all plantings of lima bean seed be treated with Cuprocid at rate of 4 oz. Cuprocid to each bushel. 4 oz. pkg. 35c; 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$4.00; 20-lb. can \$14.00.

CYANOGAS A-DUST. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. For best results, use a small hand duster to force the Cyanogas deep enough in the burrows to make a complete kill. Instantly and permanently kills ant colonies in lawns, gardens, and yards, before ants get into the home. 4 oz. 30c; ½-lb. tins 45c; 1-lb. tins 75c; 5-lb. tins \$3.00; 25-lb tins \$10.00; 100-lb. drums \$25.00. (Not mailable.)

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. Small tube 10c; 2 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.50.

FISH OIL SOAP. Soap in a jelly-like form that is very easy to mix with water or spray mixtures. Increases the efficiency of Black Leaf 40 and many other spray materials. Analysis is 35% on a dry soap basis. Use 1½ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons as a spreader and sticker. Lb. 30c; 8 lbs. 85c; 16 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$3.50.

FLY AND MOSQUITO SPRAY. (Kilgore's). A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. ½pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50.

KALO SPRAY. Non-arsenical spray for chewing insects. Use 2 to 3 pounds Kalo Spray and one gallon syrup to fifty gallons water. ½lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 90c; 50-lb. bag \$10.00.

KAYSO (a spreader). 2 lbs. 40c; 48 lbs. \$8.65.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (32 to 34 degrees Baume.) 1-gal. can 55c; 5 gals. \$2.25. Write for special price on half barrel and barrel lots or more.

MAGIKIL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Indoor tube, 10c; Garden size, 35c; Estate tube, 85c; 5-lb. can, \$9.50.

NICOTINE DUST. (3%). A dust made with Black Leaf 40 and lime. Used to control aphids, thrips and many other insects. For most effective control use on still, hot days. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$5.80; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with Penetrol as spreader. Qt. \$1.25; Gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

PARIS GREEN. Best grade. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray against chewing insects. ¼lb. 15c; ½lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 14 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5-gal. drum \$6.75.

POISON BAIT. Prepared, ready for use to control mole crickets and cut worms. 100-lb. bags \$4.15 each.

PYRETHRUM POWDER. A dust not poisonous to people or animals but causes paralysis to insects in a very short time. Used in large volume to combat so-called white fly or bean leaf hoppers and also celery leaf tier. Also kills ants, roaches, bedbugs, and other household insects when dusted on the insects or placed in their runs. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00; bbls. (about 225 lbs.) 24c per lb.

SLUG SHOT (Dust). A non-poisonous dust. Kills both chewing and sucking insects and controls many fungous diseases. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

SLUG SHOT (Liquid). A plant spray that kills both chewing and sucking insects, also controls most fungous diseases. It is harmless to humans and animals. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.25; qt. \$4.00.

SULPHUR (Agricultural). Lb. 6c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton, \$47.00.

SULPHUR (Dusting, With Spreader). 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

SULPHUR (Flowers). 100 per cent pure Sulphur. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

SEMESAN. For treatment of vegetable and flower seeds. Controls the bacteria and fungi in the soil, helping the young seedlings to make a healthy and more vigorous growth, both in the seed bed and field. Each package has complete directions. 2 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.75; 25 lbs. \$46.25.

SEMESAN-BEL (New Improved). For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Each package has full directions.

4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$31.25.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants in twenty-four hours. Small size bottle 25c; large size bottle 50c.

TOBACCO DUST. Best grade finely ground dust. Analysis, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1% nicotine. Lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, non-poisonous to human, animal, or poultry life, safe and easy to use. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian fly), all manner of bugs, worms, rose-chafers, leaf-hoppers, white flies, red-spider, caterpillars, cutworms, thrip, celery leaf-tier, and good for spraying all kinds of flowers.

1-oz. bottle (makes 4 to 8 gallons spray)\$.35
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint can (makes 20 to 35 gallons spray) 1.00
 1-pint can (makes 70 to 140 gallons spray) 2.50
 1-quart can (makes 140 to 280 gallons spray) 4.00
 1-gallon can (makes 560 to 1100 gallons spray) 12.00

EVERGREEN SPRAY (New). Evergreen is non-poisonous to humans, birds, or pets. Its killing agent is pyrethrum which has the unusual quality of being fatal to plant insects, but harmless to higher forms of life. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.00; gallon \$12.00.

PYROX

AN EASIER AND BETTER SPRAYING METHOD
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City or any Kilgore Store

Pyrox Without Poison. The nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But, to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant disease to attack your crop.

No wonder that blight cuts into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox Without Poison. Thousands of farmers use it every year.

Pyrox Without Poison makes a uniform mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly all over and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

Use Pyrox Without Poison this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops—then decide.

100 lb. drum, \$8.50; 500 lb. barrel \$30.00.

Pyrox With Poison. Is made to kill leaf-chewing insects as well as to prevent blight and other fungous diseases.

**25 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50;
 300 lbs. \$30.00.**

Nicotine Pyrox. If you have a garden, you will want a can of the new Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, but in the garden where sucking insects do so much damage, you will want to use Nicotine Pyrox, the spray that provides most complete protection.

17.6 oz. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

The Standard of Quality in the South for Over 25 Years

SULFOCID AND SCALECIDE

For Spraying Vegetables and Citrus Trees

Sulfocide. Unexcelled as a vegetable spray. Controls mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in the washing water before shipping beans, tomatoes, eggplant and peppers to control rots and other diseases while in transit. While Sulfocide is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. 55c; qt. 90c; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.10.

Scalecide. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfocide at the rate of two gallons Scalecide and one gallon Sulfocide to two hundred gallons of water, it takes care of practically all citrus troubles. Qt. 70c; gal. \$1.70; 5 gals. \$6.05; 10 gals. \$10.45.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfocide and Scalecide

For Best Results Inoculate Your Legumes With

NITRAGIN

Nitragin Prices Quoted Are Postpaid

	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 bu.	2 bu.	2½ bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
Austrian Peas	\$.30	\$.45	\$	\$	\$1.85	\$
Beggarweed .....	.35	.55	....	1.20	....	....
Crotalaria .....	.35	.55	....	1.20	....	....
Velvet Beans .....	....	.35	.55	....	1.20	1.75
Cow Peas .....	....	.35	.55	....	1.20	1.75
Garden Beans .....	.30	.45	....	....	1.85	....
Garden Peas .....	.30	.45	....	....	1.85	....
Lima Beans .....	....	.35	.55	....	1.20	1.75
Peanuts .....	....	.35	.55	....	1.20	1.75
Soy Beans .....	....	.35	.55	....	1.20	1.75

NITRAGIN GARDEN CULTURE: For Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Lupins, and Sweet Peas. Each package will inoculate any amount up to four pounds of seed. Price 10c.

BLACK LEAF 40

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds.

Effective on—

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphids (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphids (red and green lice).

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc., often fail because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Citrus. Yields often very materially reduced on account of aphids.

Black Leaf "40" can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulphur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.

A New Control for Poultry Lice and Mites

It has just recently been discovered that Black Leaf 40, undiluted, painted on the top side of poultry roosts, will control body-lice. This new method of delousing poultry saves labor, does not harm the birds, nor retard egg-production. Black Leaf 40 is also very effective when applied as a spray against poultry lice.

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray)	\$.35
5-oz. bottle (makes 30 gallons spray)	1.00
1-lb. bottle (makes 80 to 100 gallons spray)	2.25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons spray)	3.25
5-lb. tin (makes 400 to 500 gallons spray)	5.85
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons spray)	10.60

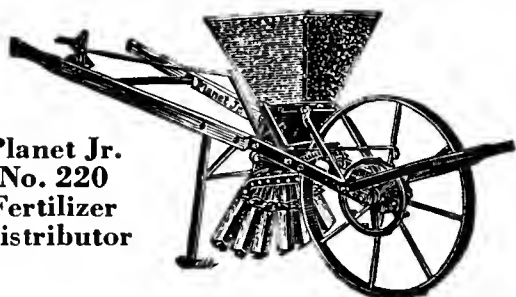
Planet Jr. Tools

SAVE WORK AND MONEY

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, the best that money can buy, will not give you best results unless you give the plants grown from them the proper care. Plant seeds at the proper depth, properly spaced in narrow rows. Keep the ground loosened up around your growing plants to retain the moisture and above all kill the

weeds before they get a start. The Planet Jr. line includes tools for doing this work economically and efficiently. They are the favorites of fussy gardeners all over the world and have been the unquestioned leaders in this field for more than 60 years. Send for the complete Planet Jr. catalog.

**Planet Jr.
No. 220
Fertilizer
Distributor**



Shipping
Weight
115 lbs.

Price
\$27.00

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Designed particularly for Florida, the No. 220 is an economical and efficient fertilizer distributor. By means of its six adjustable spouts it spreads fertilizer evenly on the ground from 4 to 30 inches wide. It will distribute in the middles of three rows up to 14 inches apart or one side of each of two rows up to 36 inches. Special gates are furnished to permit distribution through only the two middle spouts or two or three spouts on either right or left side. The quantity of fertilizer can be accurately regulated from 200 to 2000 pounds per acre.

**Planet Jr.
No. 119
Garden Plow**



Shipping Weight
18 lbs.

Price \$3.75

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 119 with its 24-inch wheel is particularly suited to use in rough or very soft ground. The equipment included is all that is needed in most gardens. The single cultivator tooth is for making narrow furrows, marking out rows or for mixing fertilizer in the bottom of a seed furrow. The reversible scuffle blade attachment is for weeding, or reversed, for cultivating. The plow is for hilling, furrowing or light plowing.

**Planet Jr.
No. 19
Garden Plow**



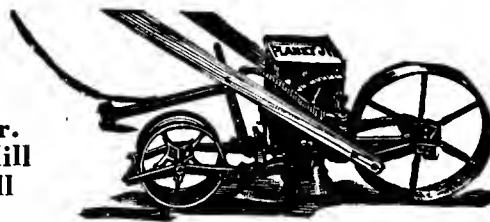
Shipping Weight
18 lbs.

Price \$4.75

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 19 Low Wheel Plow is a rugged, built-for-service tool, especially designed for farmers, home garden and vacant lot farming where a strong, all purpose tool is needed. An inexpensive tool, but very dependable. The attachments are adjustable for depth. The plow marks out, furrows, covers, plows to or from the crop and hills up. The Cultivator tooth does deep work, loosens soil, marks out rows for plants, onion sets, etc. The wide sweep cuts under the surface, destroying all weeds.

**Planet Jr.
No. 4D Hill
and Drill
Seeder**

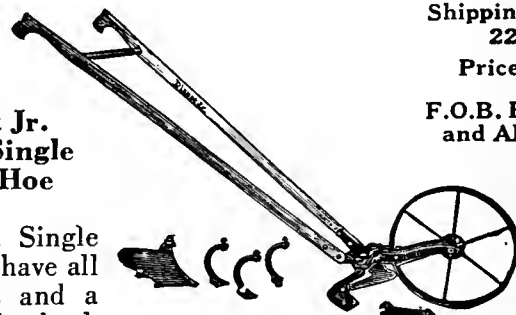


Shipping
Weight
41 lbs.
Price \$13.75
F.O.B.
Plant City
and all stores

A favorite with large and small gardeners for over 40 years. easily adjustable to sow either in drills or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Instantly adjustable for any size seed opening. Shuts off automatically at the end of the row.

**Planet Jr.
No. 17 Single
Wheel Hoe**

Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoes have all steel frames and a 15-inch steel wheel. They are practically indestructible and can be used with a wide variety of cultivating attachments. The No. 17 is the most popular for home garden use including the three essential tools: Hoes, Cultivator Teeth and Plow.

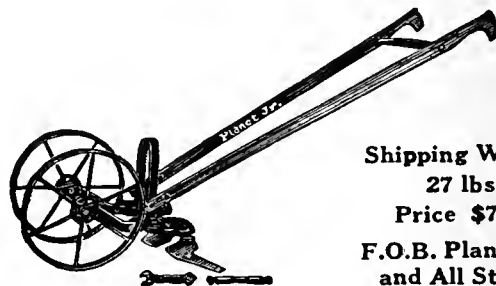


Shipping Weight
22 lbs.

Price \$7.50

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

**Planet Jr.
No. 13 Double
and Single
Wheel Hoe**



Shipping Weight
27 lbs.

Price \$7.90

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe has for equipment one pair 6 inch hoes only, the most useful of the cultivating attachments and all that many vegetable growers require. These Planet Jr. 6-inch Hoes are the most efficient soil mulchers and weed killers. Because of its adaptability for quickly cultivating large acreages of vegetables, and its simplicity and sturdiness, thousands of these No. 13's are bought every year because they pay for themselves in a short while in time and labor saved.

**Planet Jr.
No. 300
Drill Seeder**



Shipping Weight
34 lbs.

Price \$19.00

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 300 Seeder for planting on muck only is the ideal machine for the commercial muckland vegetable grower who does not have sufficient acreage to warrant a large tractor or horse drawn outfit. It will plant any vegetable seed from the smallest up to bush lima beans. The No. 300 plants in continuous rows only, but it plants all seeds evenly and accurately and covers them uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS and FARM SUPPLIES

PLANET JR. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR ATTACHMENT

The new Planet Jr. Fertilizer attachment is designed to be used with the Planet Jr. No. 119 garden plow. The hopper holds about 25 lbs. and the output can be adjusted to distribute large or small quantities of fertilizer in a moment's time. Can be used attached to the No. 119 garden plow between the rows and is very efficient for side dressing. Can be attached to or detached from the No. 119 instantly and is a most economical, serviceable tool. Price of Fertilizer Distributor Attachment \$6.00. F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

CYCLONE SEEDER

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.50 postpaid.

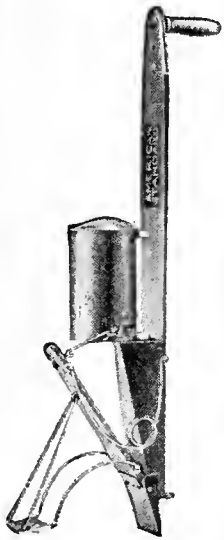
HAND CORN PLANTER

F.O.B. Plant City and All Stores.

Has a rotating disc which can be adjusted for all size and number of kernels. The seed rests upon the disc in such a manner as to form a forced feed, which insures perfectly uniform seeding. Operates from one hand as fast as a man can walk and plants from eight to ten acres per day. Built in both one hand and two hand types.

No. 31—One Hand Rotary Corn Planter\$2.25

No. 32—Two Hand Rotary Corn Planter\$2.25



ORANGE CLIPPERS—Prices quoted are postpaid Wiss. Lasts the longest and does the best work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

HOTKAPS

For Earlier, Bigger Crops and Premium Prices

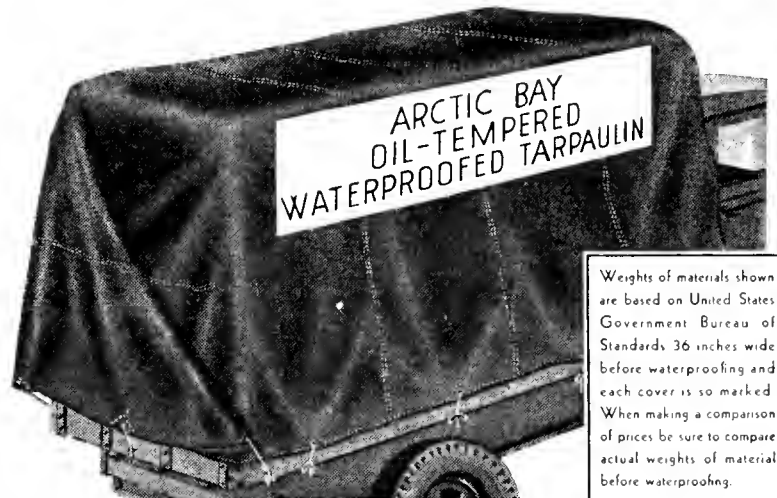
Crops protected with Hotkaps get to market 2 to 3 weeks earlier, bring premium prices, and insure bigger yields. Hotkaps are patented wax paper cones which protect seed and plant against frost, rain, wind, birds and insects, and maintain a perfect mulch around tender plants. Hotkaps are inexpensive to buy and easy to set. Millions used every year. Especially valuable for tender crops such as melons, cucumbers, cantaloupes, etc.

Price f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

100 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed.....	\$ 2.40
250 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed.....	3.65
1,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	9.75
5,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	9.65
10,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	9.55
25,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	9.45
Steel Hotkap Setter with Tamper.....	1.50
Garden Setter alone.....	.50
Steel Tamper alone.....	.25
New Home Garden Package—25 Hotkaps with Setter.....	.50

Write for interesting pamphlet on Hotkaps.

CANVAS WATERPROOF TRUCK COVERS



Weights of materials shown are based on United States Government Bureau of Standards 36 inches wide before waterproofing and each cover is so marked. When making a comparison of prices be sure to compare actual weights of material before waterproofing.

Our oil-tempered tarpaulins will protect your load from rain or wind through the worst kind of weather. Constructed of high grade closely woven cotton duck and treated by a secret heat pressure saturation process that insures positive waterproofing because every pore and fibre of the cloth is penetrated. All corners reinforced with an extra patch of canvas and rustproof iron rings are sewed in every five feet. One of the following covers will fit most trucks now in use. If size or weight cover you require is not shown below, write us. We can furnish covers in any size or weight. Stock covers are in khaki colors.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

Size	Weight	Price
8 x 10 feet	8 oz. to sq. yd.....	\$ 3.60
10 x 12 feet	12 oz. to sq. yd.....	6.50
12 x 14 feet	12 oz. to sq. yd.....	9.10
14 x 16 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	14.80
16 x 20 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	21.15

PACKAGES AND CRATE MATERIAL

We handle all classes of containers for fruits and vegetables, such as crates, hampers, baskets, tubs, strawberry cups, etc., also paper wraps, paste and nails. For samples and prices see any Kilgore store or write The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

RED STAVE WHEAT PASTE

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

A good wheat paste used by packing houses and growers for sticking labels on vegetable and fruit boxes. Also used for hanging wall paper. Easy to mix and apply. Economical and efficient. 5 lbs., per lb. 16c; 25 lbs., per lb. 15c; 100 lbs., per lb. 14c; 225 lbs., per lb. 13c.



TWINE (Jute)

Soft vegetable tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables.

Prices quoted are prepaid

Per lb. 25c; 50 to 60 lb. reels, per lb. 19c.

RAFFIA—Prices quoted are prepaid.

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Plain, natural color—uneven weight hanks, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Plain, natural color—Bale lots, about 225 lbs., 18c per lb.

Colored Raffia (Bright Red, Royal Blue, Lavender, Tobacco Brown, Orange, Bottle Green), ¼ lb. 35c.

Raffia, bleached white, ¼ lb. 55c.

Raffia Needles, small or large, 2 for 5c.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

CANS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added.



Our sanitary open top Continental cans are ideal for home canning. The finest fruits or vegetables and all your hard work can be wasted if the cans are not right. Our cans for home canning are uniform, accurate, dependable and strong. For nearly 30 years they have



been recognized as cans of highest quality and are preferred by the majority of home canners. Each can is made from full weight prime tin plate and carefully tested to assure perfection. For vegetables, fruits or meats requiring the protection of enamels, Continental "R" or "C" enamel lined cans will give the best results.

Sanitary open top cans require a can sealer for sealing. We recommend the Dixie or Burpee Home Can Sealers.

When washing or sterilizing cans for use in home canning, do not place the tops in very hot water or in steam. This injures the sealing compound making it difficult to get best results with your home can sealer. Also all cans should be sealed at once after being filled.

Friction top or syrup cans are used for packaging syrup and for many other purposes.

Our cans are packed in convenient size paper cartons. For best results use our Continental sanitary open top cans for home canning or our friction top cans for syrup.

No.	Number in case	Case	1000
2. Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	\$2.85	\$27.50
3. Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	3.90	38.00
2. Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	3.05	29.50
3. Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	4.15	40.50
1½. Friction-top (¾ pt.) Cans and Caps....	125	3.85	30.25
2½. Friction-top (¾ qt.) Cans and Caps....	100	4.15	40.20
5. Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps	50	3.20	63.00
10. Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) pail and lid	50	4.75	93.05
5 gal. Square Honey Cans, each 50c; \$4.50 for 10.			

CANNING LABELS

Prices quoted are prepaid

	25	100	1000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.50
No. 1½ and 2½ Syrup.....	.25	.50	3.50
No. 5 (approx. ½ gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
Rubber Stamp—two line \$1.00; three line \$1.35.			

CANNING SUPPLIES

Prices quoted are prepaid

Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100)	\$0.85
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100)	1.10
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100)	1.00
Extra Caps for No. 1½ Friction Top (per 100) .....	.85
Extra Caps for No. 2½ Friction Top (per 100)	1.00
Can Tongs .....	.60

Hardly is there a day in Florida when there is not some luscious vegetable or fruit that can easily be conserved for later use. Meats, poultry and fish can also be conserved by modern safe and scientific methods—same methods as used by commercial canners. A pantry full of wholesome home-canned products means a better balanced diet for the entire family the year round. It is fascinating too, avoids waste and builds a bank account.

ATLAS FRUIT JARS

F.O.B. Plant City. Add freight to branch stores.

Atlas Jars are made of clear crystal glass of highest quality giving the natural color to packed fruits and vegetables. Double tested for strength. When you buy "Atlas" jars, you purchase the best preserving jar on the market and one that is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction when properly used.



Atlas Mason Jars—Round and Square

This style jar has been on the market for over 50 years but has recently been improved by the strong shoulder feature.

	Per doz.
½ Pint Mason Jars.....	\$.60
Pint Mason Jars.....	.65
Quart Mason Jars.....	.80
½ gallon Mason Jars.....	1.15

Atlas E-Z Seal Round and Good Luck Square Jars—Glass Tops

½ Pint Jars .....	.75
Pint Jars .....	.80
Quart Jars .....	.95
½ gallon Jars	1.30

Atlas Special Mason Wide Mouthed Jars—Square

Pint Jars .....	.90
Quart Jars	1.15

Atlas Wholefruit Jars—Round—Glass Tops

Made with extra wide mouth which permits canning whole fruits and vegetables. Very desirable in packing meats.

Pint	1.00
Quart	1.25

CAPS FOR ALL TYPE JARS

Mason Jar Tops (Old Style).....	.20
Atlas Seal All Standard Caps.....	.25
Atlas Seal All Standard Lids only.....	.15
Atlas Seal All Standard Wide Mouth Caps.....	.40
Atlas Seal All Standard Wide Mouth Lids only.....	.20
Wide Mouth Jar Tops (Old Style) .....	.40
Glass Top Closures for Mason Jars.....	.30
Glass Top Closures for Wide Mouth.....	.40
Glass Caps only for Mason Jars.....	.20
Glass Caps only for Wide Mouth.....	.25
Glass Caps only for E-Z Seal and Good Luck.....	.20
Glass Caps only for Wholefruit.....	.25

"HAZEL-ATLAS" JELLY GLASSES

Made of durable glass by a process that insures smooth edges and perfect cap fit.

	Per doz.
⅓ pint, No. 85 Tumbler shape, complete with caps.....	\$.45
6 oz., No. S-6 Tumbler shape (used by Home Demonstration Agents and others for exhibitions) .....	.45

BURPEE'S HOME CAN SEALERS

Prices quoted are prepaid

The Burpee Quick Change Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of a Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine.

Burpee Self Sealer (Automatic).....	\$14.95
Burpee Quick Change Home Can Sealer.....	12.50
Burpee No. 23, Model 5, (Old Style).....	9.75

All of the above Burpee sealers are equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.

CANNING DEPARTMENT (Continued)

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT

The best home can sealer on the market for the following reasons:

(1) *Extremely Simple.* Merely insert can, turn crank and can is automatically sealed. Sealer is instantly ready for next can.

(2) Operation of seaming rolls is automatic and positive. Will seal can after can just as it did the first can—merely by turning crank.

(3) *Very Compact.* No loose parts to confuse operator or become lost, thereby placing sealer out of operation.

(4) Seaming chuck and seaming rolls interlock in such a manner that ALL possibility of damaging either chuck or rolls through faulty adjustment is entirely eliminated. This valuable feature is found only on the *Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC*.

(5) Wear occurs on all sealers and in time causes loss of base pressure, very essential to successful sealing of a can. To offset such wear, *Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Sealer* has an adjustable baseplate that enables you to easily offset effect of such wear as it occurs.

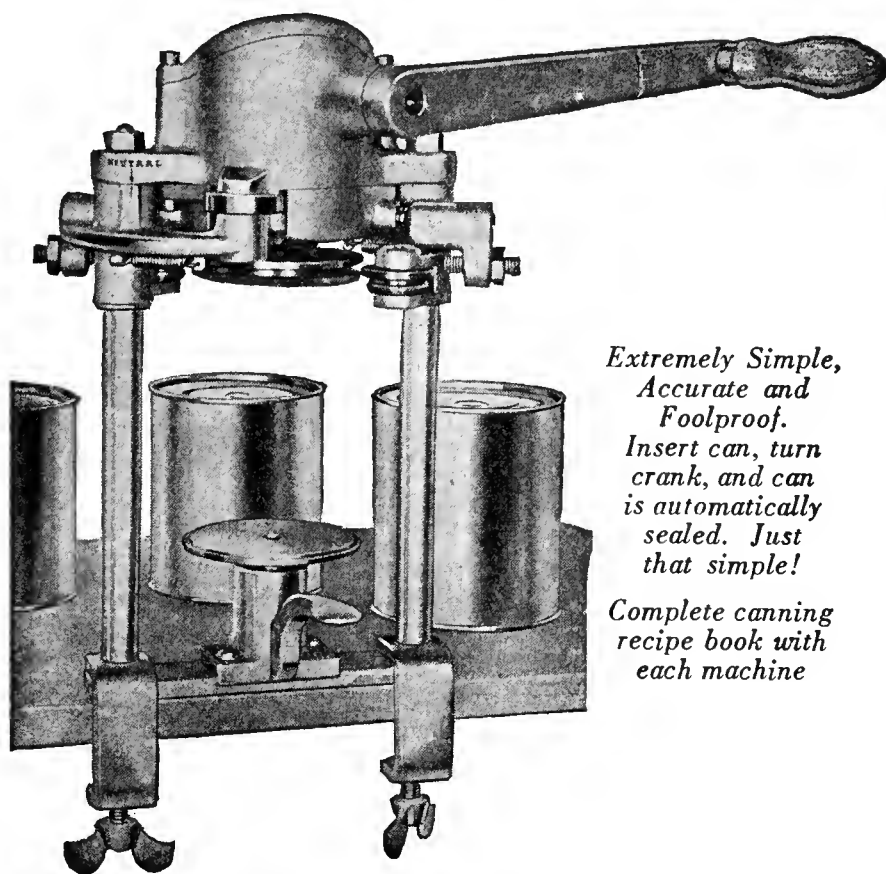
(6) Equipped with same high quality seaming chuck and seaming rolls as are used on the high-speed automatic can sealing machines.

(7) Sturdily built—*Steel where steel belongs*—and should last a lifetime with only reasonable care.

(8) Embodies result of our twenty-years' experience with hand sealers and eliminates all objections found in other hand sealing machines.

(9) Regularly equipped for No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) standard sanitary cans and may readily be changed from one size can to the other. Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired.

Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Home Can Sealer with Can Saver Attachment equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.....Price \$16.50, Prepaid.

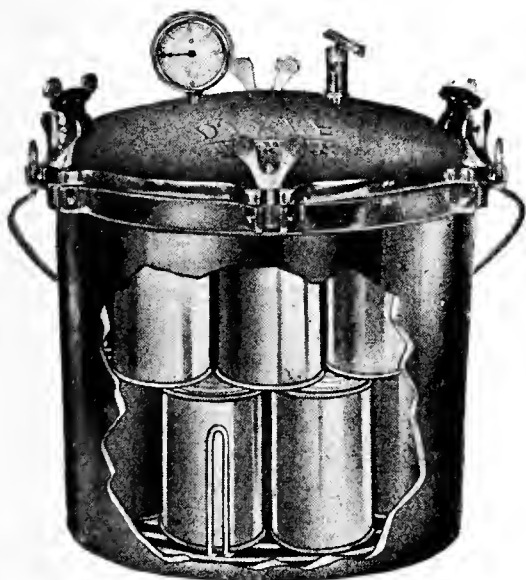


*Extremely Simple,
Accurate and
Foolproof.
Insert can, turn
crank, and can
is automatically
sealed. Just
that simple!*

*Complete canning
recipe book with
each machine*

*The Dixie Home Can Sealer is the Finest
Home Can Sealer Ever Built*

ALUMINUM PRESSURE COOKERS



The Dixie Steam Pressure Cooker

*Equally suitable for
cans or glass jars,
and with
reversible wire rack
and pans may be
used for cooking
meats and vegetables
for each meal.*

Pressure Canning is the only method recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the canning of non-acid vegetables and fruits or meats. Involves same methods as used by commercial canners. Now available to every housewife.

DIXIE STEEL PRESSURE RETORTS

(All Seams Electric Welded)

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City

Equipped with complete instruction book, steam gauge, control valve, pet cock, cover lifting device, and galvanized inset crate for holding cans. Sturdily built of boiler steel and will stand years of rugged service.

No. 2 Hotel Size. Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans. Price \$30.00.

No. 3 Factory Size. Will hold 130 No. 2 cans, 80 No. 3 cans, or 32 No. 10 cans. Price \$65.00.

ALUMINUM PRESSURE COOKERS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City

	Capacity		Price
	No. 2 Cans	No. 3 Cans	
Burpee No. 25 T. S. (tinned steel)	16	10	\$10.50
Burpee No. 25 E. (enameled).....	16	10	10.95
Pressure Double Boiler Inset for Burpee Cookers			6.50
12 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	10	5	13.00
18 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	15	8	14.00
25 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	21	10	16.50

The Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker is equally as suitable with tin cans or glass jars. The 12 quart cooker holds 7 pint, 4 quart, or 2 half-gallon glass jars. The 18 quart holds 8 pint, 5 quart, or 3 half-gallon glass jars. The 25 quart holds 18 pint, 7 quart, 4 half-gallon glass jars.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DIXIE IMPROVED PRESSURE COOKER

(1) Scientifically built; better designing, better materials and workmanship. Highly polished.

(2) Improved cover, lessening chance of leaks.

(3) The bottom of the Dixie Cooker is unusually thick, assuring you of many years of service.

(4) Thumbnuts and locking bolts improved.

(5) Adjustable COMBINATION control valve-pet cock.

(6) ADJUSTABLE and REVERSIBLE wire rack, no parts to become lost.

(7) Easily-read steam gauge.

(8) Two half-circle pans and one round pan—an added utility when cooking.

(9) Rounded corners, making easy to clean.

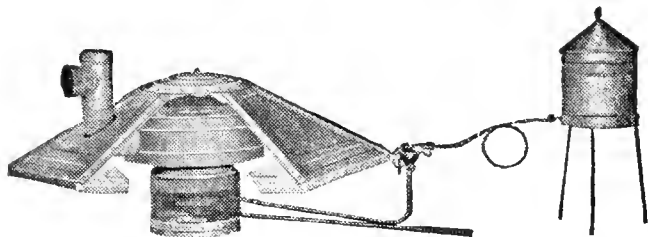
(10) Most complete home canning and cooking instruction book with every cooker.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

All prices Quoted on Poultry Supplies are
F.O.B. Plant City and all Kilgore Stores.

We carry only the very best poultry supplies. Our stocks are complete at all times, which means quick and efficient service on all orders.

BUCKEYE BROODERS



The New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

No. 747-B, Blue Flame, 47-inch Canopy.....\$15.75
No. 857-B, Blue Flame, 57-inch Canopy..... 16.95

MOE'S REEL TOP FEEDERS

Our Reel Top Chick Feeders are made of prime galvanized steel, and are the most economical you can buy.

	<i>Each</i>
No. 335. Length 12 inches.....	\$0.15
No. 290-W. Length 24 inches.....	.35
No. 292-W. Length 36 inches.....	.45
No. 294-W. Length 48 inches.....	.65

THERMOMETERS

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Brooder Thermometer .....	.60
Weather Thermometer, 8 in. wood case.....	.50
10-in. Japanned-tin case.....	1.50

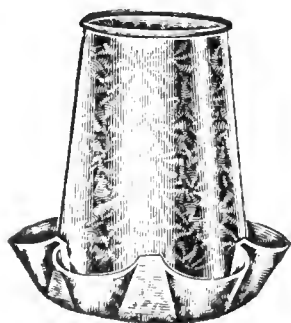


MOE'S IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ inches. Nickle plated.

No. 39, 35c each.

LEADER GALLON FOUNTAIN



A new designed drinking fountain made of the best galvanized steel. Easy to fill and keep clean. Has a fluted drinking pan which prevents chicks from crowding and getting into pan. No. 530—gallon size—40c.

MOE'S EGG-TESTER

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during the first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air cell.

No. 48. One size only. 25c each.

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practical and made of the best galvanized iron.

No. 9. For grown birds.....\$.65



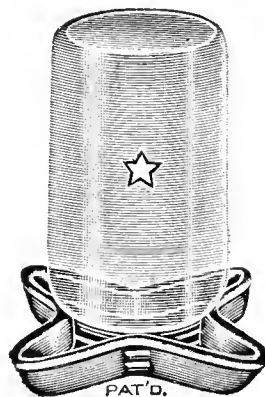
MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35. Width 8½ inches.....	\$.75
No. 36. Width 12 inches.....	1.25
No. 37. Width 24 inches.....	1.50

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Used for either water or milk



Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint, quart, or ½-gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed, water, or milk. One size. No. 133. Without jar, 10c; 3 for 25c.

NEST-EGGS

China, 3c each; 35c per dozen.

LEG BANDS

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c; 25 bands 25c; 50 bands 40c; 100 bands 75c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, pigeon, bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

PRATT'S POULTRY AND STOCK PREPARATIONS (Postpaid)

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, pkg. 25c; 4 lbs. 50c; 12½ lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$2.75.
Pratt's Animal Regulator, pkg. 25c; 3 lbs. 50c; 7 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.75.
Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder, 100 hen size 60c; 500 hen size \$2.00; 1000 hen size \$3.50.
Pratt's N-K Poultry Worm Capsules, Adult size, 50-capsule pkg. 85c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.50; Chick size, 50-capsule pkg. 55c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.00.
Pratt's R-P Tablets (formerly Roup), 1½ oz. 25c; 3½ oz. 50c.
Pratt's Chick Tablets (formerly Diarrhoea), ⅞ oz. 25c; 2⅞ oz. 50c.
Pratt's Roost Paint. Kills Lice. ½ pt. 85c; Pt. \$1.50; Qt. \$2.25; Gal. \$7.00.
Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 35c; quart 50c; ½ gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45.
Pratt's Fly Chaser. (For livestock). 1 qt. 50c; ½ gal. 85c; gal. \$1.45; 5 gal. \$6.50.

FERTILIZERS

All Fertilizer Prices Listed Below Are Subject to Change Without Notice

AGRICO AND BRADLEY'S BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS

Put up in 100 lb. bags. On single bag orders, prices listed are F.O.B. Plant City. On orders for 300 lbs. and up, prices listed are on a delivered basis to any point in Florida.

AGRICO—"The Fertilizer With the Extra Plant Foods"

In addition to Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, Agrico contains "rare elements" or extra plant foods such as copper, boron, iodine, magnesium, iron, sulphur, manganese, barium, etc., in proper proportions to increase the yields and improve the quality of crops.

Agrico for Truck

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
3%	8%	8%	\$1.95	\$37.75
4%	5%	5%	1.85	35.75
4%	7%	5%	1.90	37.00

The nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in these brands are derived from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cottonseed meal, castor pomace, fish, tankage, superphosphate, and sulphate of potash.

Agrico for Citrus

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
4%	8%	3% For early spring and summer	\$1.80	\$35.25
3%	8%	6% For late summer	1.75	35.00
2%	8%	10% For late fall	1.80	35.75

The above Fertilizers are made from bone-meal, guano, ground tobacco stems, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, muriate and sulphate of potash.

Agrico Sea Fowl (50% organic)

For Flowers, Lawns, Shrubs and Young Trees

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
4%	8%	2%	\$1.90	\$36.75

Bradley's Brands of Fertilizer are properly balanced and have great crop producing powers for Florida soils.

Bradley's Sure Crop Fertilizer for Field Crops

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
2%	9%	3%	\$1.35	\$26.15

The best fertilizer mixture for Florida field crops. Valuable for corn, cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, etc.

Bradley's Lazaretto Truck Fertilizer

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
3%	8%	3%	\$1.60	\$31.75
3%	8%	8%	1.85	36.75
4%	5%	5%	1.70	33.75
4%	8%	3%	1.70	33.75
4%	7%	5%	1.75	35.00

NACO BRAND FERTILIZERS

In several of our stores we handle "Naco" Brand fertilizers, the proper analyses for citrus and different truck crops on different soils. The "Naco 5 star brands" for citrus and truck crops contain the "rare elements" like in Agrico described above. In stores where we handle Naco Brand fertilizers, we have mixtures corresponding to the Agrico and Bradley's mixtures indicated above.

OTHER FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDED

Granular Aero Cynamid. A fertilizer carrying both nitrogen 22% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$40.00, f.o.b. Plant City, and all stores. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.

Goat Manure. 2½ per cent Potash and 1¼ per cent nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.25, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$25.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Ton
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure.....	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$39.00

All sheep manure prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

Ammo-Phos. High analysis fertilizer mixtures induce faster growth, earlier maturity, improved quality, and increased yields of fruits and vegetables, and enable you to be among the first to harvest at highest market prices.

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
	Acid			
Ammo-Phos No. 1—10%	24%	12%	\$4.00	\$79.00
Ammo-Phos No. 2—9%	18%	18%	3.90	77.00
Ammo-Phos No. 6—13%	13%	8%	3.50	69.00
Ammo-Phos No. A—10%	46%	0%	3.75	74.00
Ammo-Phos No. B—16%	20%	0%	3.00	59.00

Put up in 100-lb. bags. Prices quoted are prepaid by freight. Call or write for special pamphlets on Ammo-Phos.

Manganese Sulphate. A soil corrective for Alkaline or sweet land. Plants yellowed by Manganese starvation are easily strengthened by applications of Manganese Sulphate at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.50, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$69.25, delivered, freight prepaid.

Peat Moss (German). Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: 1 Bale (about 100 lbs.) \$2.50; f.o.b. Plant City.

Kainit (20%). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.15, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$21.75; 300 lbs. and up, freight prepaid.

Steamed Bone Meal. 2.5 per cent nitrogen. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$2.25; f.o.b. Plant City. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Nitrate of Potash. It is heavy in both nitrogen and potash. 100 lbs. \$2.35, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$46.75. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Nitrate of Soda. 16% nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags, \$2.05 each, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$40.25. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Acid Phosphate (Superphosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 16 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. 95c, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$18.55. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for sour and acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.00, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$20.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19.00; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, BEE-HIVES AND EQUIPMENT

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with metal cover. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

22202. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs.....\$ 3.45
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 149 lbs..... 15.50

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover.

22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs.....\$ 3.10
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 132 lbs..... 13.35

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

22482. 1 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation.
Wt. 13 lbs.....\$1.70
22483. 5 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation.
Wt. 69 lbs..... 6.95

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs.....\$0.60
22525. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs..... 2.85
22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.
Wt. 9 lbs..... 1.00
22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.
Wt. 39 lbs..... 4.75
22522. Frame with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 9 lbs..... 1.10
22523H. 5 frames with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 39 lbs..... 5.35

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

22542. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$1.00
22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs..... 4.75

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

	10	50	100
2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. sections. Wt. 22 lbs. per 100.....	\$0.45	\$2.00	\$3.90
2544. Beeway Wood Separators, 1-10 in. thick. Wt. 13 lbs. per 100.....	.25	1.10	2.00
4248. 10-frame Heavy Metal Frame Supports. 14-in. Wt. 7 lbs. per 100.....	.20	.65	1.25
4258. 10- Frame Flat Tins, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Wt. 8 lbs. per 100.....	.15	.60	1.10
458. Super Springs, 1c each. Wt. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 .....			.75

Honey Extractors

4005. Two Frame New Novice Extractor. Pockets, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 47 lbs.....\$12.75

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-Frame

22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 10 lbs.....\$1.25
22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs..... 5.40

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-Frame

22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$0.75
22633. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs..... 3.20

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs.....\$0.35
22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs... 1.65

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs. \$0.75
22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs. 3.20

Wire for Frames

446. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....\$0.15
447. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire..... .27
448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire..... .52

Bee Escape

411. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz.....\$0.15

Bristle Bee Brush

292. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz.....\$0.25

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified. If two-piece bottom bars are wanted, send 10c per 100 extra.

	10	50	100
2910. Hoffman, with solid bottom bar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100.....	\$0.70	\$2.85	\$5.55
2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with solid bottom bar, depth 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Wt. 26 lbs. per 100.....	.45	1.90	3.70
2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100.....	.55	2.50	4.90

Comb Honey Sections No. 1 Grade

2440. 100. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$1.35
2442. 500. Wt. 31 lbs..... 6.45

Spur Wire Imbedder

401. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8 oz.....\$0.20

Steel Hive Tool

405. Hive Tool, 10-inch. Wt. 6 oz.....\$0.55

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

4211. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs.....\$0.50

Queen Excluder, 10-frame

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.

	Each	10
4242. 10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in. Wt. 4 lbs.....	\$0.65	\$6.00
4241. 10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs. .70	.70	6.50

Standard Smoker

423. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 in. Wt. 2 lbs.....\$1.00

Drill Bee Gloves

276. Medium. 277 Large. Wt. 1 lb.....\$0.80

Veils

255. Root Indestructible Bee-Veil. Wt. 1 lb.....\$0.80

Feeders

291. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz.....\$0.20

Staples

4562. Crate Staples 2x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1-lb. carton.....\$0.20
4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb..... .25

Cement-Coated Wire Nails

	Lb.
4511. 2d Fine	\$0.12
4517. 7d box .....	.10
4546. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch .....	.20
4569. Galvanized Nails, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, not cement-coated, for nailing metal on covers.....	.20

Foundation Medium Brood, 3-Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
5000. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.95	3 lbs.
5003. 50-sheet Carton.....	4.50	9 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Standard Frames

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—8 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
5110. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.80	3 lbs.
5113. 50-sheet Carton.....	3.80	8 lbs.

Light Brood, Single-Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—Special. 10 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
5210. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.65	2 lbs.
5213. 50-sheet Carton.....	3.00	7 lbs.
5214. 200-sheet Carton.....	11.80	33 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Shallow Frames

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—15 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
5120. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.50	2 lbs.
5123. 50-sheet Carton.....	2.20	5 lbs.

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

5x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—13 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.50	2 lbs.
50-sheet Carton.....	2.20	6 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

8 9-16x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
350. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.97	3 lbs.
350. 50-sheet Carton.....	4.55	10 lbs.

Medium Brood, Wired

5x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—12 sheets to pound

	Price	Weight
352. 10-sheet Carton.....	\$0.60	2 lbs.
352. 50-sheet Carton.....	2.85	6 lbs.

Thin Super

	Price	Weight
5331. 1-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....	\$0.75	2 lbs.
5333. 5-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....	3.50	7 lbs.
5321. 1-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....	.75	2 lbs.
5323. 5-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....	3.50	7 lbs.
5371. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....	.75	2 lbs.
5373. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....	3.50	7 lbs.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE TO SOUTHERN GROWERS
SEVENTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH



GAINESVILLE
300-4 E. Union St.



SANFORD
300-2 W. First St.



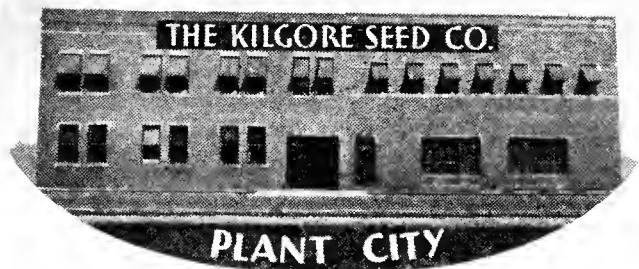
VERO BEACH
1095 Twentieth St.



PALMETTO
741-743 Lemon Ave.



PAHOKEE
313-19 Belle Glade Rd.



PLANT CITY
GENERAL OFFICES AND
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT



PLANT CITY
101 N. Evers St.



WAUCHULA
702-6 W. Main St.



BELLE GLADE
301-3 Main St.



WEST PALM BEACH
910 Belvedere Road



POMPANO
314-20 Flagler Ave.



MIAMI
140 N. W. 5th St.



HOMESTEAD
45-46 So. Flagler Ave.

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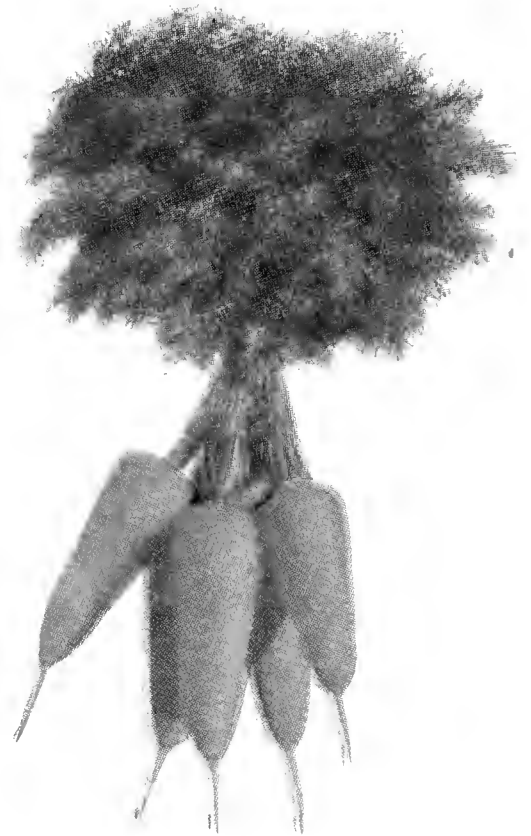
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